Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1935

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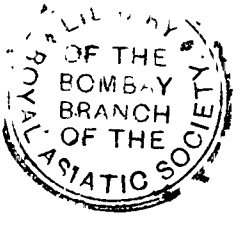
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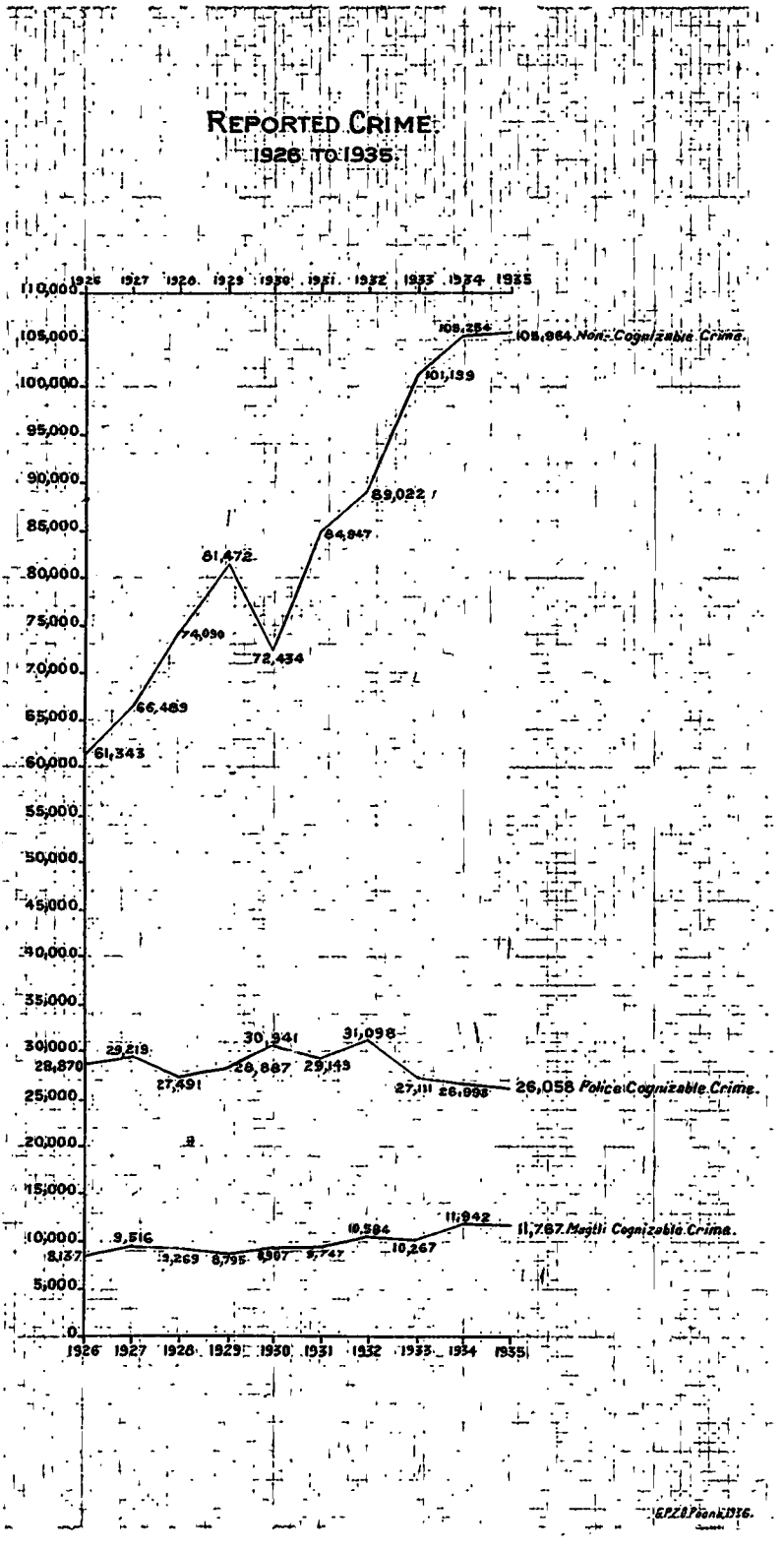
REPORTED CRIME.
1926 TO 1935.
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
110,000
105,000
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
28,870
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
8,137
5,000
0
61,343
66,469
74,090
81,472
72,434
84,847
89,022
101,139
105,254
105,864 Non-Cognizable Crime.
29,219
27,491
28,887
30,941
29,149
31,098
27,111
26,998
26,058 Police Cognizable Crime.
9,516
8,269
8,795
8,907
9,747
10,284
10,267
11,942
11,787 Mostly Cognizable Crime.
E.P.Z.B. Feb. 1936.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Charge.

Mr. E. E. Turner, C.S.I., was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till the forenoon of the 24th October 1935 from which date he proceeded on leave and I assumed charge as Officiating Inspector General of Police and continued in that capacity till the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till the 18th January 1935 afternoon when he handed over to Mr. A. S. Holland who continued to be in charge till the end of the year.

In the Southern Range.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was in charge throughout the year.

In the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. F. E. Sharp officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till the 14th February 1935, after which I returned from leave and resumed charge on the 15th February 1935 in which post I continued till the afternoon of the 23rd October 1935, Mr. N. P. A. Smith, officiating from the 24th October to the 5th November 1935 and Mr. F. E. Sharp again officiating as Deputy Inspector General of Police from the 6th November 1935 till the end of the year.

Total reported Crime —Cognizable and Non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 143,789 as against 144,189 in 1934—a net decrease of 400 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,058 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,767, giving a total of 37,825 as against a total of 38,935 in 1934—a decrease of 1,110 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,964 as against 105,254 in 1934—an increase of 710 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has declined from 26,993 in 1934 to 26,058 in the year under report—a decrease of 935 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have also declined slightly from 11,942 in 1934 to 11,767 in 1935—a decrease of 175 cases.

Non-cognizable complaints have, however, risen by 710 as shown above.

I discuss these variations below.

Statement "A" Part I—Total Cognizable Cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under:—

1934	..	..	..	..	18,607
1935	..	..	..	..	18,602

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper, including Railways (classes I to VI), during the year under review and for the preceding four years were—

1931	..	..	..	..	29,149
1932	..	..	..	..	31,098
1933	..	..	..	..	27,111
1934	..	..	..	..	26,993
1935	..	..	..	..	26,058

These figures indicate a decrease, viz., 935 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1934. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed decreases of 5 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 930 under Class VI. The decrease under the Indian Penal Code is very small and thus needs no comment, but that under Class VI is large as explained at the end of this paragraph. The decrease under the Indian Penal Code was shared by eleven districts and one railway and the decrease under class VI was shared by an equal number of districts and railways, counterbalanced by increases in the remaining districts.

The Districts and Railways showing a marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Sholapur (178), Dharwar (100), Kaira (88), G. I. P. and M. S. M. Railways (87), and Poona and Belgaum (each 71). These, with the exception of Kaira, are all from the Southern Range and the decreases in the Southern Range, on the whole, indicate a satisfactory state of affairs and can safely be ascribed to the absence of political unrest, the slight improvement in the economic situation which was not hampered by serious famine or other catastrophe of a like nature and to the greater efficiency and activity of the Police, who had better opportunities of devoting themselves to the prevention of crime. On the other hand, marked increases under the Indian Penal Code were also noticeable in Nasik (189), Ahmednagar (142), and Ahmedabad and West Khandesh (124 each), all from the Northern Range, while in the

preceding year, the districts which contributed to such a marked increase were from the Southern Range with the exception of Nasik which alone has continued its rising tendency during the year under report. This increase in Nasik District is mainly noticeable under dacoities (24), thefts (41) and house-breaking and thefts (90) and has been attributed to (*a*) more complainants coming forward, (*b*) alteration in the system of registration whereby individual offences have been registered as such which was not always so done previously, (*c*) greater strictness on account of which petty offences previously ignored have come on the registers, and (*d*) incursions by dacoits from Thana district like that of Ladya Thakur, whose temporary immunity from capture and success in crime undoubtedly has inspired imitators within Nasik district itself.

In Ahmednagar, the increase is mainly contributed by house-breaking and thefts (73), due to the depredations of a Bhil Gang in the Northern Division of the district, the members of which were since apprehended.

In Ahmedabad, the increase was mainly under simple thefts* (91), the majority (72) occurring in Ahmedabad City for which the Charas have been held responsible. These tribesmen have been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act and are being placed in a Settlement when possible.

In West Khandesh the increase was mainly attributable to house-breakings with theft (43), simple thefts (40) and dacoities and robberies combined (16). Local bad characters were responsible for house-breakings; the thefts were of a petty nature, the majority being thefts of field produce, the marked increase being particularly noticeable in the months of October and November; the increase in dacoities and robberies is attributed to the depredations of two notorious dacoits who have since been arrested.

In respect of cases under Class VI, the decrease was contributed by eleven districts and one Railway, the decrease being prominent in Ahmedabad (340), Ahmednagar (302), Sholapur (249), Thana (247) and Poona (217). On the other hand, marked increases were returned by Surat (224), Broach (131) and Dharwar (103). The resultant decrease of 930 cases was very large as compared with the corresponding decrease of only 76 during the preceding year. This decrease was mainly due to the small number of cases under the Public Conveyance Act, except in Ahmedabad where the drop is noticeable under Special and Local Laws. No specific reason for the decrease under the Public Conveyance Act is given; it may be partly due to the vigilance of the Police which had the effect of making drivers more careful in obeying the rules, whilst the large decrease in cases under Special and Local Laws in Ahmedabad was due to the fact that breaches of Motor Vehicles Rules by owners, drivers and conductors were dealt with departmentally under rule 46 of the Public Motor Rules instead of by prosecutions.

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* Excluding cattle thefts.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1934 and in the year under report, were :—

Reported serious crime.

	1934.	*1935.*
Murders	359	371
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	142	145
Dacoities	146	150
Robberies	463	504
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. ..	4,941	4,867
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	6,868	6,916
Receiving stolen property	379	311
Total ..	13,298	13,264

These figures show a decrease of 34 cases in the total when compared with the figures for 1934, and as such are hardly worthy of comment in view of the total volume of crime involved : under no heading is the variation so serious as to call for any comment.

5. The latest figures from other Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1934. They are given below as compared with the figures of this Presidency :—

Incidence of (a) cognizable and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

(*a*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1933 and 1934 under classes I to V was :—

		1933.	*1934.*
1.	Burma	3·09	3·08
2.	North-West Frontier Province	3·11	2·93
3.	Central Provinces	2·43	2·44
4.	Punjab	1·67	1·75
5.	Assam	1·51	1·64
6.	United Provinces	1·33	1·33
7.	Bengal	1·12	1·18
8.	Bombay	1·10	1·10
9.	Bihar and Orissa	·98	·98
10.	Madras	·89	·91

Bombay retains still its position as 8th on the list since 1931.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1933 and 1934 was :—

		1933.	*1934.*
1.	Central Provinces	1·97	1·97
2.	Burma	1·85	1·83
3.	North-West Frontier Province	1·86	1·77
4.	Assam	1·14	1·26
5.	Punjab	1·17	1·23
6.	United Provinces	1·07	1·09
7.	Bengal	·93	·99
8.	Bihar and Orissa	·79	·80
9.	Bombay	·78	·79
10.	Madras	·64	·66

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1934 per policeman was :—

		1934.
1.	Assam	4·76
2.	Burma	3·13
3.	Bihar and Orissa	2·96
4.	Bengal	2 54
5.	Central Provinces	2·30
6.	United Provinces	2 27
7.	Madras	1·79
8.	Bombay	1·59

A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1935 is attached to this Report as appendix " A".

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for this Presidency, including Railways, has remained stationary at 1·10 in 1935 as in the two previous years, while that of serious crime has dropped very slightly from ·79 in 1934 to ·78 in 1935, as it was in 1933.

The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri districts maintain their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidences of crime, viz., 3·81 and ·30 per 1,000 of population.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and for the preceding year were :—

	1934.	*1935.*
Indian Penal Code	22,150	22,201
Class VI	9,191	8,248
Total ..	31,341	30,449

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,070 as against 1,035 in 1934, leaving 29,379 cases for investigation against 30,306 cases in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, rose slightly from 3·30 in 1934 to 3·51 in the year under review.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,141 as against 4,186 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13·59 against 13·35 in 1934.

Of the 4,141 cases excluded during 1935, 817 were compounded as against 985 in 1934, giving a percentage of 19·72 against 23·53. Of the cases compounded, 512 were of hurt or grievous hurt. There is a satisfactory decline as compared with the year before in the number

of compounded cases, numerically as well as proportionately, which may be taken to indicate that the orders issued by Government in paragraph 5 of their Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132-1, dated the 30th September 1932, on the Annual Administration Report for 1931, are receiving attention from the Magistracy. It is hoped that adherence to these orders will be continued to a greater extent in future so effect further improvement and avoid waste of time and energy of the Police.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 4,141 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 600 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 583 in 1934—an increase of 17 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal rose from 1·86 in 1934 to 1·97 in 1935.

Prosecutions were ordered in 165 cases during the year against 163 in the year before. 71 cases ended in conviction, while 74 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 27·50 against 27·95 in 1934.

The percentages of convictions to cases tried on account of their being maliciously false during the quinquennium were :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1931	77·34
1932	76·80
1933	80·67
1934	70·00
1935	78·02

The results obtained during the year under report show a marked improvement over the results for the year before as also for the preceding quinquennium in which the percentages varied from 59·63 to 69·48, though the improvement over the results for 1931 and 1932 is not so marked as these were not normal years due to Civil Disobedience Movement. A slight deterioration is noticeable when compared with the results for 1933 which was a singularly successful year during the last 10 years in this respect.

Pending cases.

9. The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 3,884 as against 4,091 in 1934 : of these 3,884 cases, 3,072 were with Magistrates and 812 with the Police, while the figures for 1934 were 3,223 and 868 respectively. This decrease of 207 cases is possibly due in a measure to the decrease of 935 reported cognizable crime during the year. In the Southern Range there was a decrease of 367 such cases, while in the Northern Range there was an increase of 160 over the figures for 1934.

The percentage of pending cases to cases for disposal during the last three years has been as under :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1933	12·65
1934	13·05
1935	12·75

The situation in the following districts was disappointing, since in spite of a decrease in reported cognizable crime, the number of cases pending with the Magistrates in these districts increased in 1935 as compared with the figures of 1934 :—

District.	Reported cognizable crime.		Number of cases pending with the Magistracy.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Ahmedabad	2,760	2,544	330	333
Kaira	1,356	1,237	193	225
Panch Mahals	694	657	85	118
Belgaum	1,161	999	156	220

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, observes :—

"The situation in this respect will only show some improvement when additional stipendiary Magistrates are provided. The appointment of a full time Resident Magistrate for Viramgam is an urgent necessity; similarly, for Ahmedabad City, one more full time Magistrate is required. If, as is expected, the City Deputy Collector is appointed during the ensuing financial year, he will take over a considerable portion of the Huzur Mamlatdar's Revenue work, and the latter will then be able to take up a fair number of criminal cases."

The District Magistrate, Kaira, has intimated that he is bringing the delays to the notice of the subordinate Magistrates.

The Additional District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, among other reasons, remarks that in view of the Collector's orders that the Taluka Magistrates should tour for 20 days in a month, the latter cannot be held responsible, as it is impossible for them to try cases on tour if the convenience of the parties is to be considered. There seems, however, no alternative but to try the cases on tour as is done in other districts generally.

The District Magistrate, Belgaum, suggests an increase in the number of Police Prosecutors as one of the measures to reduce the number of pending cases with Magistrates, but as correctly observed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, it seems doubtful whether a case can be made out to increase the already existing number of three Police Prosecutors in Belgaum district. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has suggested that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police should settle the best means for reducing the large number of pending cases.

The District Magistrate, Satara, has also suggested the desirability of increasing the Police Prosecuting staff and the question is being examined by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, and on receipt of his report, it will be duly considered.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,353 cases as against 23,009 cases in 1934—a decrease of 656 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

Year.	I. P. C.	Class VI.	Total.
1933 ..	14,804	8,198	23,002
1934 ..	14,771	8,238	23,009
1935 ..	14,933	7,420	22,353

A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found as Appendix " B ".

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,175 as against 6,051 in 1934—an increase of 124 cases.

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) works out at 27·62 in 1935 against 26·29 in 1934—admittedly a slight deterioration.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 15,1[illegible]8 cases sent for trial, 14,308 ended in conviction as against 15,148 out of 15,923 cases tried in 1934 : thus the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·70 as against 95·13 in 1934 under all classes and 91·14 against 91·54 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions under the more important crimes are :—

	1934.	1935.
Murder and Homicide	74·46	73·28
Dacoities	70·90	69·56
Robberies	87·69	86·84
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement ' A '—Part I)	89·16	90·24
Thefts including cattle thefts	95·27	94·60
Receiving stolen property	97·06	95·72

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, including those pending from the previous year, numbered 747 as against 743 in 1934. Out of the 572 cases actually tried, 430 ended in conviction as compared with 594 and 445 respectively in 1934. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 75·17 as against 74·91 in 1934. Of the remaining cases, 142 ended in acquittal or discharge, in two cases the accused died, and 173 cases were pending at the close of the year.

14. Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,971 in 1935 as against 8,980 in 1934—a decrease of 1,009 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, Ahmedabad returned the largest decrease (368), followed by Ahmednagar (304), Sholapur (256), Thana (242), Poona (213) and Belgaum (103).

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

Of the 7,971 cases dealt with, 7,013 were brought to trial and 6,900 ended in conviction, as against 8,980, 7,861 and 7,765 respectively in 1934. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·38 as against 98·90 in 1934.

15. The number of direct complaints dealt with by Magistrates in 1935 was 11,767 against 11,942 in 1934.

Cognizable Crime : Direct cases.

Of these 7,301 ended in conviction as against 7,017 in 1934, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 62·04 against 58·75 in 1934.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 25,925 as against 27,972 in 1934. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 31,617 as against 34,080 in 1934.

Statement "A", Part II—Persons in police cases.

Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 641 as against 773 in 1934, giving a percentage of 2·47 of the total arrested as against 2·76 in 1934.

Of the 31,617 persons for disposal, 25,269 were tried during the year; 19,130 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75·71 of convictions against 75·18 in 1934.

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 16,514 were tried and 10,731 were convicted, giving a percentage of 64·98 against 63·81 in 1934.

The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,311 as against 5,637 in 1934 giving a percentage of 16·80 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·54 in 1934.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 105,254 to 105,964 during the year—an increase of 710 cases and the highest reported during the last decade.

Statement "B", Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

A reference to the graph will show the marked rises which have occurred in reported non-cognizable crime since 1926, with the exception of a solitary decline in 1930. The figures for the year 1935 exceed those of 1926 by over 44,000 cases.

So far as one can see this rise will continue unless there be a set-back as in 1930 to the initiative and activity of the Police in dealing with this sort of crime under Special and Minor Acts. Life generally is becoming much more active, which in turn leads to individuals offending Laws not wittingly perhaps, but nevertheless, each offence swells the total number of such crime. I cannot see any cause for alarm—apart perhaps

from the increased cost of criminal administration—as it seems to be but the corollary of progress or social advance in a country. It is perhaps to be likened to the increasing death-roll from street and road accidents in Great Britain. We have not yet reached a static position and must realise this fact.

The total number of cases for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 111,417 as against 110,867 in 1934. Of the 111,417 cases, 88,556 were tried and 77,470 ended in conviction against 88,009 and 75,109 respectively in 1934; this gives a percentage of 87·48 cases convicted to cases tried as against 85·34 in 1934. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal also rose from 67·74 in 1934 to 69·53 in 1935.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1935 was 150,446 as against 151,596 in 1934. 9,151 persons were discharged after appearance without trial; 116,553 were tried of whom 84,497 were convicted, and 32,056 discharged or acquitted against 6,399, 119,526, 81,144 and 38,382 respectively in 1934. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried rose from 67·88 in 1934 to 72·49 during 1935. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts also rose from 53·52 in 1934 to 56·16 in 1935.

Statement "C"—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1935 in cognizable cases was Rs. 7,22,059 against Rs. 10,21,300 in 1934; the value of such property recovered in 1935 was Rs. 2,27,035 as against Rs. 3,74,689 in the year before. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen (based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases) was 52·19 in 1935 against 43·53 in 1934.

With the decrease in the amount of property stolen, the increased percentage of recoveries is the more satisfactory. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Poona (52·58), followed by Surat (51·34), and Belgaum (51·31).

Preventive Action.

20. The details of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C". The total number dropped slightly from 1,936 in 1934 to 1,881 in 1935—a decrease of 55. In the Northern Range there was a decrease of 357 persons, while in the Southern Range there was an increase of 302. The marked decreases were—Ahmedabad (116), B. B. & C. I. Railway (66) and Ahmednagar (51). The increases were—Satara (201), Sholapur (88) and Kolaba (86).

The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security was 74·59 in 1935 as against 78·35 in 1934. One has to keep a constant eye on these cases to prevent undue delay in disposal. It is the old story of Magistrates regarding these cases as penal instead of merely preventive: a Magistrate may pass an order under Section 145, Criminal Procedure

Code, quite readily, but he will tarry considerably over a case under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code : in the meanwhile Police officers are preoccupied with the case with danger of further trouble breaking out. In Kolaba District the position became so serious that I had to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that several cases under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, had been pending trial for several months. The result of the Commissioner's intervention was that all pending cases were rapidly disposed of.

Habitual offenders.

21. During the year under report, 2,667 out of 19,130 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 711 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 2,967, 20,567, and 773 respectively in 1934.

Gang Cases: Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

22. During 1935, no gang case was taken up afresh as against three in the year before. Of the two cases pending from the previous years, one ended in conviction and one remained undetected. There were 33 persons pending trial at the beginning of the year, all of whom were tried, with the result that 22 were convicted and 11 were discharged.

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

23. Some important and interesting offences investigated by the Police during the year are narrated below in brief :—

(1) *Preparation to commit dacoity—(Ahmedabad City).*

A dacoity in Naranpura Village was arranged for the night of 23rd December 1935 by an armed gang of Pathans equipped with pistols and other weapons. On receipt of information, the Ahmedabad City Police rushed in the dark and cold night to the intended scene of offence. The dacoits fired on the Police, who returned the fire and later came to grips with the dacoits. One dacoit was shot dead, two were arrested while others escaped. The arms attached by the Police on the spot consisted of one automatic pistol and some cartridges, also axes and dharias. At the close of the year, the case was still under Police investigation : but it has since ended in the conviction of the two arrested men in the Sessions Court.

(2) *Murder of a Constable of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police at Ellis Bridge Railway Station.*

On the evening of the 5th January 1935, when the Station Master of Ellis Bridge Railway Station was on the point of handing over that day's Railway earnings (Rs. 953–1–0) to the guard of a waiting train, a Pathan suddenly rushed up and snatched the cash bag away from the Station Master and made off. A Railway Police Constable, on duty at the Station at that time, immediately took up the pursuit and came to grips with the Pathan, but was stabbed with a dagger and rendered incapable of further pursuit. Subsequently a crowd took up the pursuit when the Pathan was captured

by a Gurkha watchman. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but the wounded Constable died. For his act of gallantry and devotion to duty, he was posthumously awarded the King's Police Medal and his family was granted a pension by Government.

(3) *Thefts of silver bars and a box of cartridges from Mail Trains on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway.*

A silver bar and a box of cartridges were stolen from the Kathiawar Mail between Bombay and Surat towards the end of 1933, while two silver bars were similarly stolen from the Kathiawar Mail between Surat and Anand at the commencement of 1934. Both offences remained undetected and were then handed over to the Detective Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police. The Inspector in-charge on referring to his Modus Operandi records suspected an ex-convict who had committed similar offences on the G. I. P. Railway and the N. W. Railway, so the information was circulated in order to locate the suspect. He was eventually traced in Delhi in the middle of 1934. On being questioned, he admitted both offences and stated he had buried the loot in the bed of the Nerbudda river. On search, however, only some of the stolen cartridges were found; they were identified as being the same that were stolen in 1933. Thanks to the patience and ingenuity of the Inspector, this culprit was brought to book: he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in February 1935.

(4) *Double murder in Poona City.*

A Sikh living in a chawl in Poona City shot dead a Muhammadan youth and woman one night in January 1935. On repairing to the scene the Police found the Sikh standing with a loaded 12 bore gun threatening to shoot any who came near him. The situation was critical as the Police could not fire on him without endangering others in the locality, especially as the accused was also keeping himself under cover. At this stage the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. F. W. O'Gorman) arrived on the scene: he induced a Sikh priest to approach the accused upstairs and persuade him to surrender. Word came back that he would surrender only to the District Superintendent of Police, provided he were unarmed. Mr. O'Gorman ascended the stairs with the priest and after satisfying the accused that he was unarmed, brought him downstairs in custody complete with the loaded 12 bore gun. The Sikh was convicted for murder and hanged in July 1935. Mr. O'Gorman was awarded a second bar to his King's Police Medal.

(5) *Escape and recapture of a dangerous and armed Pathan criminal (Poona City).*

In August 1935, a Pathan desperado shot and stabbed several persons in Poona City during the commission of a housebreaking. He was very pluckily seized by some men on the spot despite his being armed. While in custody at the City Police Station, he managed to escape by scaling a high wall when permitted to go to the lavatory. An intensive search

was instituted in the neighbourhood of the City and a reward of Rs. 250 was offered for his arrest. No trace of him could be found anywhere. On the night of 22nd August a Constable of the Headquarters asked permission to leave the Lines that night without disclosing his intentions. Armed only with a lathi this Constable went off in the direction of Khadakwasla as he had some suspicion the absconder was in that neighbourhood. He went along questioning odd wayfarers if they had by any chance seen a stray young Pathan. It was not till 3 a.m. that his labours were rewarded : he then heard casually from four villagers that an individual answering to the Pathan's description was some distance ahead. Taking two of these he went ahead and found his quarry ahead. On the pretence of enquiring about some lost goats, the three approached the Pathan who, before he could realise anything, was felled to the ground by the Constable. He was then securely trussed and brought to the bungalow of the District Superintendent of Police at once. Apart from receiving a share of the Rs. 250 reward, the Constable was awarded the Indian Police Medal for his gallantry.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

24. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased by 1 Inspector and 6 Head Constables during the year as a temporary staff of 1 Inspector and 6 Head Constables existing in the previous year was made permanent, so the sanctioned strength at the end of the year stood as under :—

Deputy Superintendents	3
Inspectors	11
Sub-Inspectors	23
Head Constables	16

A special temporary staff of one Superintendent of Police, three Sergeants, two Lady typists and 1 Peon was sanctioned during the year under report for the purpose of sorting, re-arranging and indexing the Records of the Intelligence Branch.

The Investigation Branch.

During the year the Investigation Branch enquired into 14 criminal cases as compared with 21 in 1934. Of these 3 were pending from the previous year. Most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature and even after the close of the year, three of them were at a virtual standstill owing to legal delays beyond the control of the Police. In all 12 persons (including 2 from the previous year against whom the charges were ultimately withdrawn) were dealt with, of whom 3 were convicted and 7 were pending with the Magistrates.

In addition to the above, 5 enquiries of a miscellaneous nature were carried out and assistance was rendered in the scrutiny of the local Crime Records of the Bombay Suburban District and advice was given as to their further retention or disposal.

Requests for the assistance of the Investigation Branch officers were refused in four cases during the year. In three cases, the refusal was

made on the ground that the cases involved were comparatively unimportant; while in the fourth case the matter was one for local executive arrangement rather than for special investigation.

The Intelligence Branch.

This Branch undertook enquiries in 151 cases of a political, quasi-political and confidential nature during the year under report as against 122 in 1934.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the members of the Shorthand staff was 748 in 1935 as compared with 806 in 1934, 489 in 1933 and 357 in 1932. It should be noted, however, that many meetings attended were really of no importance, but officers have to attend such meetings mainly to ascertain what is happening: incidentally they obtain experience and practice in shorthand work.

The records of the Intelligence Branch were thoroughly overhauled by Mr. N. P. A. Smith and the special staff appointed for this purpose. It was discovered that all the records were in a chaotic condition and it was very difficult to trace previous references. Now the position has been greatly changed and records are maintained on a regular Card Index System.

There were no political upheavals or serious labour troubles during the year. Communist activities mainly engaged the attention of the Intelligence Branch, and in that connection some very useful work was carried out.

The Crime Branch.

During the year under report 38 Crime Records of Inter-district and Inter-Provincial criminals were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* as compared with 56 in 1934. The grand total of such records up to the end of the year comes to 430, which have all been classified according to different categories—Inter-Provincial and Inter-district.

The Crime Records already published were kept up to date during the year by the publication of 20 addenda containing details of further convictions.

The compilation of these Crime Records was begun in 1926 in the hope that they would prove of benefit in assisting investigation of Crime, but experience has shown that results achieved were incommensurate with the labour involved. During the year, therefore, it was decided to compile new crime records only of professional prisoners and cheats but to continue the maintenance of those records which have previously been compiled.

A new scheme for the entertainment of Head Constables in the Criminal Investigation Department has been sanctioned by Government during the year, according to which these officers will in future be brought in from districts as required on terms beneficial to them instead of enlisting, directly into the Criminal Investigation Department, men not trained in Police work as under the old system.

Criminal Tribes Act.

The following account of the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is included in this Report in accordance with Government Letter, Home Department, No. 2478/3-E, dated the 3rd May 1935 :—

A. (i) Registration.

The total number of registered members at the end of 1935 belonging to all Tribes and mixed gangs was 8,318 as compared with 8,446 at the end of 1934. The decrease was due to the fact that the Phase Pardhis' camp at Haregaon in Ahmednagar District has now been declared a Free Colony and its registered population (141) has, therefore, been excluded in the statements accompanying this report.

Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act throughout the year in all its phases.

(*ii*) 3,674 registered members are subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, and 4,644 are restricted under Section 11. 403 were absconding and 370 were in jail at the end of the year.

Changes during the year owing to additions to, and removals from, the register.

(*iii*) During the year, 1,609 members of different tribes and gangs were registered. 36 registered members were received under Section 10 (3), 97 died and 1,295 were struck off the register owing to improvement in character or other reasons.

B. Convictions and Prosecutions.

(*i*) The details of convictions of both registered and unregistered tribesmen are separately shown in Statements II and II-A according to Tribes and Districts.

(*ii*) Instances of the wrong application of sub-sections of section 22 are still common.

(*iii*) Of 32 persons liable to the provisions of section 23, 17 actually received enhanced punishments.

(*iv*) Eight registered members were convicted under section 24 as against 6 in 1934 and 7 in 1933.

C. New applications or modifications of the Act.

(*i*) During the year no new tribe, gang or mixed gang was brought under the operation of the Act.

(*ii*) The orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2396/3 (2) and (5), dated 2nd March 1935, regarding the registration of Bhars and Pasis were found to require some modification. This was given effect to in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2396/3, dated the 10th January 1936.

(*iii*) The proposal to extend the application of section 11 to the registered members of the Berads, Waddars and Lamanis of this Presidency irrespective of their original domicile was thoroughly examined; statistics available, however, did not warrant such application, so an alternative proposal has been made to apply section 10(1) (*a*) and (*b*) to all registered Berads and Waddars as has already been done in the case of the Lamanis.

(*iv*) A proposal to notify a big mixed gang of Ahmedabad District under section 3 was mentioned in last year's report: it has now been submitted to Government.

(*v*) A similar proposal in respect of a mixed gang of 23 persons has been received from Poona District and is being examined.

(*vi*) The vexed question of the influx of gangs of Kanjar Bhats and others from the Madras Presidency is still under the consideration of the Bombay and Madras Governments. It is hoped that the Madras Government will accept the principle that the Local Government of any Province should accept responsibility for and undertake the control of such tribes as are considered to have their domicile in that Province.

D. Internments and Transfers.

159 registered members of different tribes were interned in Settlements under section 16. There was no case of any member being restricted in his movements under section 13 to another Province, or being deported under section 28 to any Indian State.

E. Absconders.

403 registered members were absconding at the end of the year, while 217 were apprehended during the year. 486 were prosecuted under section 22, usually after being first arrested in respect of some major offence.

F. Wandering Gangs.

(*i*) During the year 304 wandering gangs came to notice in the Presidency as against 253 last year. The increase was due mainly to the exodus of gangs from the Madras Presidency.

(*ii*) Of these 204 belonged to notified Criminal Tribes, 29 belonged to classes considered as non-criminal, and the remaining 71 were Iranis. 330 gangs of Iranis travelled through the jurisdiction of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways as against 191 in the year before.

(*iii*) In Ahmedabad District a notorious criminal who was closely connected with an Irani gang with 7 previous convictions to his credit under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, was arrested and convicted for theft.

In Ahmednagar District also a gang of Iranis was concerned in a theft case and its members were arrested and sent up for trial.

In Bijapur District 5 members of an Irani gang were found to have been responsible for thefts: 2 were convicted and 3 were discharged for want of satisfactory identification.

The remarks made in last year's report regarding these gangs of Iranis still hold good: they continue to be a menace and anxiety to the law-abiding public.

G. Conclusion.

In conclusion it can be justly claimed that the Act is being worked efficiently in districts and is a cogent factor in the prevention of crime. But the present Act is beset with various legal difficulties; a draft Act which is both simpler in law and more practicable in working has been submitted to Government.

The Criminal Tribes Manual which was submitted to Government in 1933 has not yet been published. It will supply a long felt want to all concerned and hence it is hoped that its publication may be undertaken in the near future.

Counterfeit coins and currency notes.

25. During the year, 11,296 (8,957 silver and 2,339 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various Railway Stations in the Presidency as shown below :—

	Silver.		Nickel.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
G. I. P. Railway	1,327	1,893	110	255
B. B. & C. I. Railway—				
Broad gauge	2,014	3,243	156	379
Metre gauge	956	720	175	188
M. & S. M. Railway	3,093	3,101	1,397	1,517
Total ..	7,390	8,957	1,838	2,339

The figures for 1935 show that there is a considerable increase in the circulation of counterfeit coins as compared with 1934. As in the past, Railways are still used as convenient means for the disposal of such coins, the B. B. & C. I. Railway being this year responsible for the biggest increase over the figures for 1934.

Reports received from districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in 11 cases during the year for offences of counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements. Out of the 15 persons arrested in 1935, 7 were convicted, 4 were discharged for want of evidence and 4 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Rs. 100 *Notes.*—One process-made forged Note of Rs. 100 of 8/84 series was impounded during the year as against two in the year before.

Rs. 50 *Notes.*—None of this denomination came to notice.

Rs. 10 *Notes.*—Seven process-made forged Notes of Rs. 10 came to notice in 1935 against 12 in 1934.

Rs. 5 *Notes.*—Only one process-made forged Note of this kind was impounded during the year as against 15 in the preceding year.

Finger Print Bureau: Presidency Proper.

26. During the year the sanctioned strengths of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux were :—

Poona Bureau.

1	Superintendent.
1	Senior Expert.
2	First Experts.
5	Second Experts.
5	Senior Searchers.
9	Junior Searchers.
Total ..	23

Bombay Bureau.

1	Manager.
2	First Experts.
2	Second Experts.
2	Senior Searchers.
4	Junior Searchers.
Total ..	11
Grand Total ..	34

Poona Bureau.

At the commencement of the year, there were on record 118,712 Finger Impression slips. During the year 10,519 fresh slips were recorded and 4,890 slips eliminated, thus leaving 124,341 slips on record at the end of the year.

The number of slips received for search for previous convictions was 31,436 as against 35,057 in 1934. Of these 3,979 were traced in 1935 against 4,089 in the year before.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 1,658 cases as against 1,649 in 1934. Of these enhanced punishments were awarded in 827 cases as against 817 in 1934.

The slips of 383 absconding Criminal Tribes members were received for record as against 238 in the preceding year and the number of slips traced out of those recorded during the year was 351.

In 100 cases (75 civil and 25 criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished as against 77 (48 civil and 29 criminal) in 1934. The fees collected on account of Civil Suits in 1935 amounted to Rs. 795 as against Rs. 510 in 1934. On 46 occasions experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts of Law as against 47 in 1934, the fees collected for Expert evidence in civil cases in 1935 being the same as in the year before, viz. Rs. 45. Nine Policemen were trained as Chief Operators in 1935 as against seven in the previous year.

Practical Work.

In spite of local conditions affording little scope for carrying out practical work satisfactorily in our districts, Experts were sent out on 30 occasions to scenes of crime, but on only three occasions was any success achieved :—

(1) *Poona Cantonment.*—The examination of a chance print on a bottle led to the arrest of the culprit with stolen property, for which he was subsequently convicted and sentenced.

(2) *Ahmedabad City.*—A pane of glass with a chance print, not properly developed, was received ; after proper development in the Bureau and on comparison with the finger prints of some suspects in the case, the print was ascertained to be that of one suspect, who was subsequently convicted on the strength of the Expert's evidence.

(3) *Kirkee.*—An Expert on visiting the scene of offence detected foot prints on the counter of the Canteen and had them photographed. On comparing these with the foot prints of 11 suspects in the case, the right and left foot prints of one suspect were found to tally : this resulted in stolen property being recovered from the suspect, and subsequently his conviction.

Bombay Bureau.

The number of slips on record at the beginning of the year was 32,571. During the year 4,073 fresh slips were recorded, while 1,657 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 34,987 slips on record at the end of the year.

The slips searched for previous convictions numbered 22,090 as against 21,556 in 1934. Of these, 4,675 were traced as against 4,120 in the year before.

Opinions were furnished in 46 cases as against 44 in 1934 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 470 as against Rs. 430 in the previous year. In 83 cases against 56 in 1934 Experts attended Courts for giving evidence.

During the year, 24 Policemen were trained as Operators for the Bombay City Police as against 14 in the year before.

Practical Work.

Great strides have been made in this branch of work in Bombay City. Visits to scenes of crimes rose from 132 in 1934 to 211 in 1935. In 37 cases articles were also sent in for an examination for chance prints. In all 248 cases received the attention of the Experts as against 182 in the preceding year. The chief and most satisfactory feature is, however, the detection of 31 crimes by this method as against 9 in 1934 and 6 in 1933. These figures speak for themselves and it is abundantly clear that this Single Digit System has been of great value in the investigation of crime against property in Bombay City.

The work of this System which was commenced in the Bombay Bureau towards the end of 1933 has proceeded apace and 800 burglars and thieves are now classified under this System as well as under the Henry System. But in compiling our Single Digit records we soon realised that it might be many years before many burglars in Bombay came into the hands of the Police to enable us to get their impressions anew for the Single Digit System: in the meanwhile there was the very sporting chance of their committing offences without being detected as we had not their impressions on our Single Digit collection. Whilst in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, I gave order for a "skeleton" record to be prepared of all house-breakers known to the Police: this was to be done by reference to our ordinary records, so at the close of the year we had collected about 100 "skeleton" slips in our Single Digit System, and more are being prepared, so we are minimising the chances of any burglar escaping if he leaves a print at the scene of crime.

A very important and satisfactory ruling on the question of Finger Print evidence was given by the High Court of Bombay. An appeal was preferred in a case to the High Court on the ground that the lower Court should not have convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of a Finger Print Expert. The High Court judgment was a complete vindication of the Police case as it laid down that the uncorroborated evidence of a Finger Print Expert was sufficient, provided the Magistrate took reasonable care to satisfy himself that the Expert was thoroughly qualified in his work and was fit to demonstrate his ability as an Expert. This judgment was of great importance as on a previous occasion a Presidency Magistrate had refused to convict solely on the evidence of the Finger Print Experts.

Handwriting Bureau.

During the year under report 903 documents involved in 70 cases were examined as against 677 documents in 50 cases in 1934. The fees received in 1935 amounted to Rs. 605 against Rs. 190 in the year before and the photographic charges recovered by the Government Photozinco Office from parties concerned totalled Rs. 1,102 against Rs. 247 in 1934.

Evidence in Courts was given by the Handwriting Expert in 30 Police cases, 24 of which ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal and 1 remained pending trial at the end of the year as against 17 convictions and 4 acquittals in 21 cases in 1934. These figures show that the work of the Handwriting Expert has developed during 1935. His work is valuable to the Police and is being appreciated in Legal Circles as is evidenced by the growing demands for his services by the Police, Civil Courts, Solicitors and private individuals. There are two main reasons for this demand: firstly, because of his now established reputation for a high standard of work and the good results obtained; and secondly, because probably his fees are low as compared with those of the other so-called Experts. The question of asking Government to give him official recognition is now being considered. When and if properly established, he will probably be a self-paying proposition.

27. The usual duties in connection with the licenses and supervision of Public Conveyances as well as the escort of prisoners and treasure were performed by the Police. In addition to these, the Police served 224,286 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,103 fires, destroyed 75,814 stray dogs, investigated 1,097 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as well as 40,014 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 1,194 suicides, 4,960 accidents in districts in addition to 716 on the Railways and 472 suspicious or sudden deaths; 7 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.

There has been an increase of 3,077 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, viz., 221,209 in 1934 and 224,286 in the year under report. A further scrutiny of the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police indicates that the increase is mainly due in respect of summonses and warrants in non-cognizable cases.

28. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix 'D' of this report.

Public Motor Traffic.

It will be observed that the large amount of motor traffic involves an enormous strain on the Police as already mentioned in previous reports. The question of the employment of a special staff in connection with the supervision over the ever increasing work of motor traffic has already been raised: in the districts we have in effect no staff sanctioned for the control and regulation of motor traffic. The question will, however, receive further consideration during 1936 in connection with yet more problems which may arise out of the working of the new Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

As has already been represented to Government elsewhere, in the Districts we have never had a staff sanctioned to deal with this work: the men who actually do the work have been taken away from their regular duties in a somewhat arbitrary manner. It is hoped soon to regularise the position.

From the reports of motor accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts, it is noticed that 141 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,399 persons received injuries as against 112 and 1,388 respectively in 1934. The number of accidents has also increased from 1,223 in 1934 to 1,450 during the year under report. These increasing figures are inevitable with the expansion of our motor traffic in all districts. To control to some extent the rash driving of public motor vehicles "speed governors" were introduced in Poona District as an experimental measure: the results of these experiments will be reported separately. If they prove satisfactory, then we must extend the use of these "governors" to other areas. These mechanical devices have their limited uses. What is required is some fixed policy—whether it be monopolies or restrictions of numbers—in regard to our

public motor vehicles. There are several issues involved—public convenience and safety, protection of our roads and bridges, and competition with Government Railways. There should be a Traffic Ministry or Board to deal with all the problems arising from our motor traffic. It is an All-Presidency problem: it cannot be dealt with district by district, nor division by division. At present Superintendents are faced with problems with which they are powerless to cope affecting as they often do also adjacent districts.

Sooner or later we shall have to have Motor Inspecting Staffs, apart from that maintained in Bombay City, for our districts. It is only by such staffs, working under the Traffic Board, that we can hope to regulate and control our Motor traffic.

(a) Personal Visitation of serious crime.

(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district).

29. (*a*) Out of 762 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 686 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited decreased slightly from 90·98 in 1934 to 90·02 in 1935. The need of this duty is unquestionable and it is satisfactory to record that it was on the whole satisfactorily performed during the year. In the 76 cases not visited, the failure was generally due to circumstances beyond an officer's control.

(*b*) The duty of personal investigation of at least 6 important offences a year by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (direct recruits in the Service) was also, on the whole adequately performed in accordance with Police Manual Rule 1075 (4).

In those cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully carried out, the reasons for non-compliance were called for: where not satisfactory, the officer has been so informed as this work, affording very good practical experience, cannot be ignored.

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

30. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent, actually serving on the 31st December 1935 in the Presidency, including Railways, stood at 61, while the sanctioned strength of (*a*) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was 717 and (*b*) the constabulary was 17,576 as against (*a*) 714 and (*b*) 17,584 in the year before. The increase of 3 officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the creation of one new post of Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department and two posts of Inspectors for the Head Constables' Training Class in the Police School, Nasik.

The decrease of 8 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to :—

(*a*) 3 Constables reduced on account of the abolition of the Bank Guard at Dhulia;

2 Head Constables and 6 Constables retrenched on account of the abolition of the Stamp and Opium Guard at Nasik;

3 Head Constables retrenched on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in consequence of the transfer of the control of Police arrangements on the Railway line passing through Palanpur State from the Bombay Government to the Rajputana States Agency.

Total reduction—5 Head Constables and 9 Constables.

(*b*) +6 posts of Head Constables sanctioned for the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Net result +1 Head Constable and −9 Constables = −8 posts.

Temporary Police consisting of 16 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 79 in 1934. The decrease of 63 was due to the final disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency Proper.

31. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1935–36 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 99,09,849 as against Rs. 97,56,152 in 1934–35—a net increase of Rs. 1,53,697. The average cost per policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 502–15–3 in 1934–35 to Rs. 515–13–11 in the year 1935–36.

The main factors which contributed to the increase are :—

(1) Filling up of vacancies in the Force on a much larger scale than in the previous year.

(2) Discontinuance of the 5 per cent. cut on salaries of Gazetted Officers.

(3) Increase in the cost of Literacy Allowance due to the enlistment of educated recruits on a larger scale.

(4) Entertainment of a special temporary staff for sorting and indexing the records of the Intelligence Branch in the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department.

The average cost per policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of the Bombay Presidency in 1934–35 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Burma	875	3	3
(2) Bengal	710	9	8
(3) Assam	632	12	8
(4) Bihar and Orissa	569	14	10
(5) Madras	562	11	11
(6) North-West Frontier Province	516	12	0
(7) Punjab	514	10	11
(8) Central Provinces	511	0	5
(9) Bombay	502	15	3
(10) United Provinces	436	13	4

Bombay had changed its position among the ten Provinces from the 8th in 1933–34 to 9th in 1934–35, due to an increase in the cost for the North-West Frontier Province which was less than that for Bombay in 1933–34.

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

32. During 1935 the proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4·49 square miles, 2·19 Railway miles, 917 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·20 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·42 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force. In England and Wales the proportion for 1934 was one Policeman to 1·53 square miles and 845 persons.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

33. Out of 349 Police Stations and 369 Outposts in the Districts and on the Railways, all Police Stations and 368 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The reason for not inspecting the one remaining Outpost was reasonable and calls for no comment.

In addition to the inspection work done by District officers the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch	11	10	21
(*b*) Accounts Branch	11	9	20
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	7	11	18
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Headquarters	19	12	31
Police Outposts	2	..	2
Total ..	50	42	92

During the year under report, Mr. E. E. Turner, C.S.I., visited Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Larkana, Sukkur, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana and Ahmednagar.

Statement "E"—Armament.

34. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year under report.

Punishments.

35. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 347 against 408 in 1934. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 1·93 during the year as against 2·28 in 1934. Of the total punishments inflicted, 330 were departmental and 17 judicial, as against 395 and 13 respectively in the year before. The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were the Bombay Suburban District (4·06)

and Panch Mahals (·18)—the one a concentrated urban area, the other a small rural district. Extra drill was awarded in 1,079 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 996 in 1934. These punishments are not included in Statement 'E'.

Rewards.

36. The following honours were conferred on officers and men :—

O.B.E.

Mr. M. T. O'Gorman, District Superintendent of Police.

M.B.E.

Mr. C. W. Condon, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Indian Police Medal.

The late Mr. C. F. Lokur, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. Baldwin, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector R. N. Kothavala.

Inspector G. M. Mangoli.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Yakub Shaikh Adam.

Head Constable Halsing Dudhsing.

Constable Dost Muhammad Nur Muhammad.

Constable Ratiram Chunilal (For gallantry).

Constable Shaikh Chand Shaikh Amir (For gallantry).

Constable Abdul Kasim Khanbaj Khan (For gallantry).

Khan Bahadur.

Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, Superintendent, Office of the Inspector General of Police.

Rao Bahadur.

Mr. G. J. Rege, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. D. A. Laher, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Saiyad Usman Dagdu.

The number of rewards—Good Service Tickets, special promotion and money rewards—was 9,074 during the year against 9,026 in 1934.

The total amount spent in rewards during 1935-36 was Rs. 34,959 as against Rs. 31,584 in 1934-35.

Education.

37. Out of an actual strength of 653 officers and 17,340 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 653 and 12,932 respectively against 643 and 12,730 in 1934. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 74·68 in 1934 to 75·50 in 1935.

The primary schools established at certain Headquarters and run departmentally, viz., Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Resignations.

38. During the year there was a decrease in the number of resignations to 117 from 136 in 1934. The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

1931	172
1932	143
1933	131
1934	136
1935	117

I think one is justified in attributing the general decline of resignations to the prevailing economic depression. As a Government concern, the Police Department is perhaps the biggest employer of labour in the Presidency: pay may not be great, but tenure is reasonably secure with regular pay each month—all of which are important considerations nowadays.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

39. The number of vacancies declined from 393 in 1934 to 300 in the year under report. The largest number of vacancies was in the East Khandesh District (33) followed by Surat (26), Satara (25), Poona (24) and Kaira (23).

There were 971 enlistments during the year under report as against 1,160 in 1934. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths dropped from 1,018 in 1934 to 887 in the year under report. Of these, 547 or a percentage of 61·66 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 562 or a percentage of 55·20 in 1934.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 38 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report.

With the general advance in education we are now able to get well-educated recruits: an illiterate Constable in our Unarmed Branch could not now be found. While we are keeping the fourth standard vernacular as the minimum standard for the Unarmed Branch, I have asked Superintendents to consider rather the sixth standard as the minimum: conditions vary in districts in this respect, but it is the sixth standard to which we wish to work where and when possible. At the same time I have had to prohibit (except with special sanction) the recruitment of Matriculates as Constables. Experience has taught

us that their " mental outfit " is not what is required for Constabulary work. A Matriculate is too superior to go through the rough and tumble of Constabulary work: he wants rather a comfortable office job. We can, generally speaking, obtain now well-educated and physically good recruits.

As regards our Armed Branch, I have had to prohibit the enlistment of upcountry men—Pardeshi Bhayas, Punjabis, Sikhs, Gurkhas, etc.—as financially they are expensive and in other respects they are not always satisfactory. We can here also get sufficient local recruits without enlisting such " foreigners ".

Health.

40. The Health statistics for the year under report when compared with those for 1934 show that there was improvement in thirteen districts and deterioration in the remaining nine districts. The increase of sickness was most marked in Sholapur, Kaira and Kanara districts, where the proportion of sick Policemen (admissions and re-admissions to hospital) to strength was 196·59, 89·71 and 305·16 respectively against 163·06, 58·85 and 292·73 respectively in the year before.

Of the three districts commented on for marked increase in 1933 and 1934, Kanara district was again worse than in 1934 and in the case of the remaining two, viz., Dharwar and Belgaum, in spite of a steady improvement during the last three years, the figures still remained at a high level. The figures for the last three years for these three districts are :—

District.	Percentage of sickness in		
	1933	1934	1935
Kanara	352·66	292·73	305·16
Dharwar	182·10	101·13	99·64
Belgaum	87·46	75·98	70·46

The highest percentage of sickness was in Kanara (305·16) followed by Sholapur (196·59), Thana (154·33), Kolaba (135·29), Dharwar (99·64), Ratnagiri (88·23), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (77·25) and Belgaum (70·46).

The six districts of Kanara, Sholapur, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Dharwar commented on for the highest percentages in 1933 and 1934 are again seen in the same category in 1935 in addition to others mentioned above.

The increase in sickness is mostly attributable to the prevalence of malaria. In addition to this, another contributory cause, in many instances, may be found in inadequate and unhealthy housing accommodation provided for the Constabulary.

In respect of malaria, the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, says :—

" There is a great deal of anæmia among the men and their families, which is due to malaria and consequent dosing with quinine. This is a question which ought to be taken up seriously, as the anæmic condition of a large number of men undoubtedly affects the efficiency of the Force."

In respect of unhealthy accommodation for the Constabulary, the following remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, are worth consideration :—

" At Vengurla, the Medical Officer certified that the two deaths that occurred from Tuberculosis were due to the unhealthy condition of the quarters. Unless some attempt is made to take up one or two major works each year, this unsatisfactory condition is bound to continue. Attempts made to improve the existing lines afford but a temporary relief to the evil which must one day be faced and eradicated."

Escapes and Recaptures.

41. During the year under report, 49 persons escaped from custody—3 from jails or lock-ups, 38 from the Police and 8 from the Village Police—as against 53 in the year before. Of the 49 persons who escaped 46 were recaptured and the remaining 3 were at large at the end of the year.

Supply.

42. A sum of Rs. 2,12,167 was spent during the financial year 1935-36 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other supplies for the Police as against Rs. 2,27,260 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 15,093 only.

Inspection of shops dealing in— (1) Arms and ammunition and (2) Explosives.

43. During the year under report, out of a total of 238 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 231 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers. Similarly, out of a total of 1,163 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses) during the year under report, 987 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

44. The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors was 3,559 against 3,898 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 2,782 cases as against 3,278 in the year before, yielding a percentage of 78·16 against 84·09 in 1934. The percentages of convictions obtained during the quinquennium were :—

1931	..	..	..	..	79·87
1932	..	..	..	..	85·87
1933	..	..	..	..	83·13
1934	..	..	..	..	84·09
1935	..	..	..	..	78·16

The highest percentage was secured by the Ahmednagar district (91·13), followed by Bombay Suburban District (90·12), Surat (89·92), B. B. & C. I. Railway (89·69), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (88·88) and Broach (88·23). Head Constables conducted 7,419 cases against

7,662 in 1934 and secured convictions in 6,636 cases or 89·44 per cent. against 6,780 or 88·48 in the previous year.

I lay no great stress on the percentages obtained in such work: they may be of interest but I do not regard them as an index of efficiency or inefficiency of the Prosecutors. There are too many factors involved over which the Prosecutor has really no control. For any credit in such percentages the Executive Officers must get their share: if the case be not investigated properly, a Prosecutor would be handicapped in his work.

The paucity of Police Prosecutors has been raised in some districts. It is definitely a problem of having sufficient Prosecutors within our limited financial means.

Drill.

45. The Deputy Inspectors General of both Ranges have reported that the standard of drill—in all its forms—in all District Headquarters was well maintained.

With these opinions I am in agreement, especially after hearing, as one does sometimes, very complimentary remarks from Army Officers and others on the general smartness of the Police on special occasions such as New Year's Parade or the King Emperor's Birthday Parade. Such a standard of smartness and efficiency cannot be obtained without hard work on the parade ground.

Musketry.

46. Three hundred and twenty-four men of the Rifle Squads concentrated at nine District Headquarters and the 47 Mounted Policemen of Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona were put through the musketry course. Of the total number of 371 men, 360 completed all seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting; of these 194 qualified as marksmen, as compared with 371, 365 and 310 respectively in 1934. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength put through the course was 52·29 as against 83·55 in 1934. These results show an apparent falling off, but this is really not so: there was a change made in the course which made it more severe: it is this fact which has produced the poorer results: we shall be able to judge the position better next year.

A Constable of Satara district was the best shot in the Presidency, having scored 147 points out of a maximum of 155 and won the prize of Rs. 15 and a gold badge.

Of the 6,989 men of the Ordinary Armed Police of all districts who were put through the musketry course, 6,624 completed the full course and 4,016 qualified as marksmen, as against 6,502, 6,178 and 3,458 respectively in 1934. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year.

A Head Constable of Belgaum district was the best shot among the Ordinary Armed Police, having scored 119 points out of a maximum of 120 and won the prize of Rs. 10 and a gold badge.

In the Presidency there were 653 officers armed with revolvers, of whom 593 completed the full course of practices, by the "sense of direction" theory, 144 qualifying as marksmen. The corresponding figures for the year 1934 were 650, 577 and 164 respectively. The percentage of marksmen to Armed strength works out at 22·05 as against 25·23 in 1934.

In the year under review an Inspector of Panch Mahals district scored the maximum number of points obtainable, viz., 120, and was awarded the prize of Rs. 20.

Many of us would like to see our officers armed with a smaller weapon : a revolver or automatic pistol of about ·320 bore would be more convenient in every way. Many officers have private weapons of this calibre which they carry in preference to the heavy and cumbersome Government weapon.

Buildings.

47. (*a*) During the financial year 1935–36, an allotment of Rs. 1,64,000 was sanctioned under "Major Works" for the completion of the additional quarters for the Headquarters Police at Sholapur ; this work was commenced in the year 1934–35, and the probable expenditure during the current year is estimated at Rs. 94,000.

The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 44,500 as against Rs. 43,000 in the year 1934–35 ; as Rs. 40 were surrendered to Government out of the former, the net grant amounted to Rs. 44,460 in 1935–36.

The discretionary grant for "Petty construction and Repairs" was Rs. 25,000 which was the same in the year 1934–35.

(*b*) The question of more liberal funds for Police buildings has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. If evidence for such a demand is necessary, one has to refer only to paragraph 40—Health—of this report. Is it satisfactory to have incidences of sickness varying from 70 per cent. to 305 per cent. of the Force of a district ? Can one reasonably expect progress or efficiency under such conditions ? One may blame the climate of a district : one can argue too that the incidence of sickness among the Police is no worse than among the local inhabitants : these pleas merely beg the main issue, which is simply that our men in a great many places are not given a chance to keep fit and are too often almost compelled to become sick by occupying insanitary quarters. Would the Army authorities tolerate such a state of things ? Could any industrial concern be run with such heavy absenteeism through sickness amongst its employees ?

(*c*) I have recently seen the Headquarters Lines in a Konkan district where Constabulary quarters are provided with a roof of single country tiles : one can see day light through the roof in the hot weather, while the rainfall of about 150 inches in the year produced a sickness incidence of 135 per cent. last year. I have taken action about this case, but

with the present paucity of funds the trouble at these Lines may be gradually put right within the next few years.

(*d*) I have already represented to Government that we do not ask for elaborate quarters, but we do want Constabulary quarters which will be "bone-dry", as far as we can make them so. Nor is it a question of building necessarily new quarters : it is more often a question of overhauling and repairing old quarters so as to make them more sanitary and comfortable.

(*e*) Under "Major Works", the work of the construction of the additional Headquarters Police Lines, Sholapur, is still in progress. The next most urgent work of new Headquarters Lines at Thana was administratively approved and technically sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,564 during the year under report. The accommodation to be provided therein is as under :—

(1) Quarters for 3 Head Constables, I and II Grade ;
(2) Quarters for 11 Head Constables, III and IV Grade ;
(3) Quarters for 134 Constables ;
(4) 1 godown for storing Kit of 11 Policemen ;
(5) An armourer's shop ;
(6) An office for the chief operator ; and
(7) Additional accommodation for the Primary School.

The work was started during the year.

(*f*) In Bombay Suburban District we have been spending very heavily over Police accommodation : one could not call it a sound financial proposition and the landlords are certainly gaining very handsomely every year. We have now a site selected but at present I see no hope of any further progress.

(*g*) It is somewhat useless to dilate further on this question when there are no funds available. A building programme was sent in about two years ago : nothing further has been heard in connection therewith.

Village Police.

48. Special assistance was rendered by the Village Police in 353 cases during the year under report, as against 415 cases in the previous year. 315 Village Policemen were rewarded as against 334 in 1934, of these, 207 were rewarded by the grant of swords, Good Service Tickets or commendatory certificates, and the rest by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,588. On the other hand 447 individuals were reported for neglect of duty, of whom 422 were punished departmentally as against 543 and 524 respectively in 1934. 62 Village Police were prosecuted in cognizable cases and 40 were convicted.

The question of these Village Police has been discussed frequently in previous years: one cannot really hope for much, if any, improvement on the present system of administration.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

49. The School, as usual, re-opened after the December vacation on the 4th January 1935. Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E., was the Principal of the School throughout the year under report.

During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the School on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick	..	..	.. 5-2-35 afternoon.
(2) Mr. V. D. C. Evans	..	..	.. 11-11-35 afternoon.
(3) Mr. A. M. MacDonald	..	..	.. 11-11-35 afternoon.

Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick was, however, discharged with effect from the 26th March 1936.

Mr. Mahbub Hussain Sayed joined as a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent for Sind on 1st December 1935.

Thirty-one students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's Course in January 1935 and 22 for the subsequent course in July 1935.

In the final examination held in May, out of 25 students who appeared, 24 passed successfully (eleven with honours).

Out of the 25 students who appeared at the final examination in November, 24 passed successfully (fifteen with honours).

The general health of the School was good throughout the year, except for some persistent malaria cases during the second term.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the School on the 26th August 1935 and expressed his satisfaction at the work he saw during his visit.

I inspected the School from 4th to 7th December and distributed prizes to the successful students on the 4th December 1935.

Administrative changes.

50. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Opening of an Outpost at Vithlapur in the Ahmedabad District ;

(2) Abolition of the Outpost at Palanpur on the B. B. & C. I. Railway ;

(3) Transfer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction of 57 miles in the Palanpur State from the Government of Bombay to the Rajputana States Agency ;

(4) Handing over of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction of 33 miles within the Rajpipla State limits to that State Police.

Miscellaneous.

51. During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 4,058 was afforded to 53 families of deceased members of the Constabulary from the "Widows Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 3,872 to 51 families in the previous year.

1,490 officers and men and two clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 289 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 563 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 559 in 1934.

I am strongly in favour of making contribution to the General Provident Fund compulsory for all ranks from Constables upwards. There is no reason why it should not be compulsory: in some districts the men appreciate the benefits so much that they join the Provident Fund as well as take out Insurance Policies in the Post Office. This no doubt is due to the general increase in education among the rank and file, who can and do now appreciate better the benefits of such a fund as well as of insurance. The general increase in Life Insurance business in India is affecting all strata of society. Such a move for joining the Provident Fund or for life insurance would go a very long way towards removing the hard cases of impoverished and penniless widows which have been a source of no small anxiety to many officers.

Needs of the Department.

52. The urgent need for provision of funds on a large scale to meet the long felt want of suitable housing accommodation for the officers and men of the Force has already been referred to in paragraph 47 of this report. This is being emphasised from year to year, but the inability of Government to sanction funds for "Major" and "Minor works" on a liberal basis is the usual obstacle in the way of success.

Among other pressing needs of the Department, the following are mentioned:—

(1) Opening of a class at the Headquarters of each District for the education and training of recruits for the Police Constabulary.

(2) The division into two charges of the districts of—

(*a*) Poona,

(*b*) Ahmedabad.

(3) Establishment of a Detective Training School at Nasik.

(4) The reorganisation of the whole Police Force with a view to bring it into a line with modern conditions. This will include the additional staff required to cope with ever increasing motor traffic.

(5) Provision of additional clerks to replace Head Constables and Constables at present temporarily withdrawn from the Executive and employed on clerical work in the District Police offices.

Numbers (1) and (4) are at present under my consideration, but, in all these cases, the question of large amounts of funds required is the main obstacle in the matter of pressing them upon the consideration of Government.

Salient features.

53. The Civil Disobedience Movement was entirely non-existent during the year under report.

During the year under report there was a decrease in the total reported crime—especially marked under class VI. The total reported serious crime was also less—the decrease being mainly under "House-breakings" and "Receiving stolen property".

The discretion vested in the Police by section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was used in larger number of cases than in 1934. There was some fall in the cases pending with the Police. Taking crime as a whole, though the figures show a slight deterioration in detection, the percentage of recovery of stolen property improved appreciably. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has decreased slightly, but the amount of non-cognizable crime increased.

As regards the Police work in general, their reputation for efficiency and devotion to duty can be said to have been well maintained and they have performed their multifarious duties, always onerous and often unpleasant, with their ususal loyalty and high sense of duty.

Concluding remarks.

54. Reviewed as a whole, the year was normal in all respects: the Police were able to go about the even tenor of their ways without serious distractions due to industrial or political disturbances. It is difficult to note on any feature or incident of striking importance throughout the year.

As regards officers whose work merits mention I am at a definite disadvantage to make any such commendations as I took over charge at the end of October, when Mr. E. E. Turner was, unfortunately for our Service, compelled to go on leave on medical advice: one can only hope that such a keen disappointment to him has been relieved by his being awarded the C.S.I. in the last New Year's honours as a fitting reward for his long connection with our service of close on 34 years.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey held charge of the Southern Range throughout the year and carried out his duties with his usual energy and soundness.

Among Superintendents I would mention:—

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Bombay Suburban District (later officiating as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona).

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Nasik.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Poona.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, Belgaum.

Mr. J. R. Harris, Assistant in the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Among Assistant Superintendents—

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Dharwar.

Mr. B. H. Taylor, Poona.

Among Deputy Superintendents—

Mr. J. Baldwin, G. I. P. Railway, Poona.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kolkar, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Rao Bahadur V. B. Chinmulgund, Dharwar.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Mr. C. W. Condon, Poona.

Mr. N. G. Joshi, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

In his review the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes—"Police efficiency has been well maintained and the Police in general have carried out their onerous duties with zeal and loyalty. Discipline also was well maintained and crime was kept under control". With these views, as applied to the whole Presidency, I concur.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

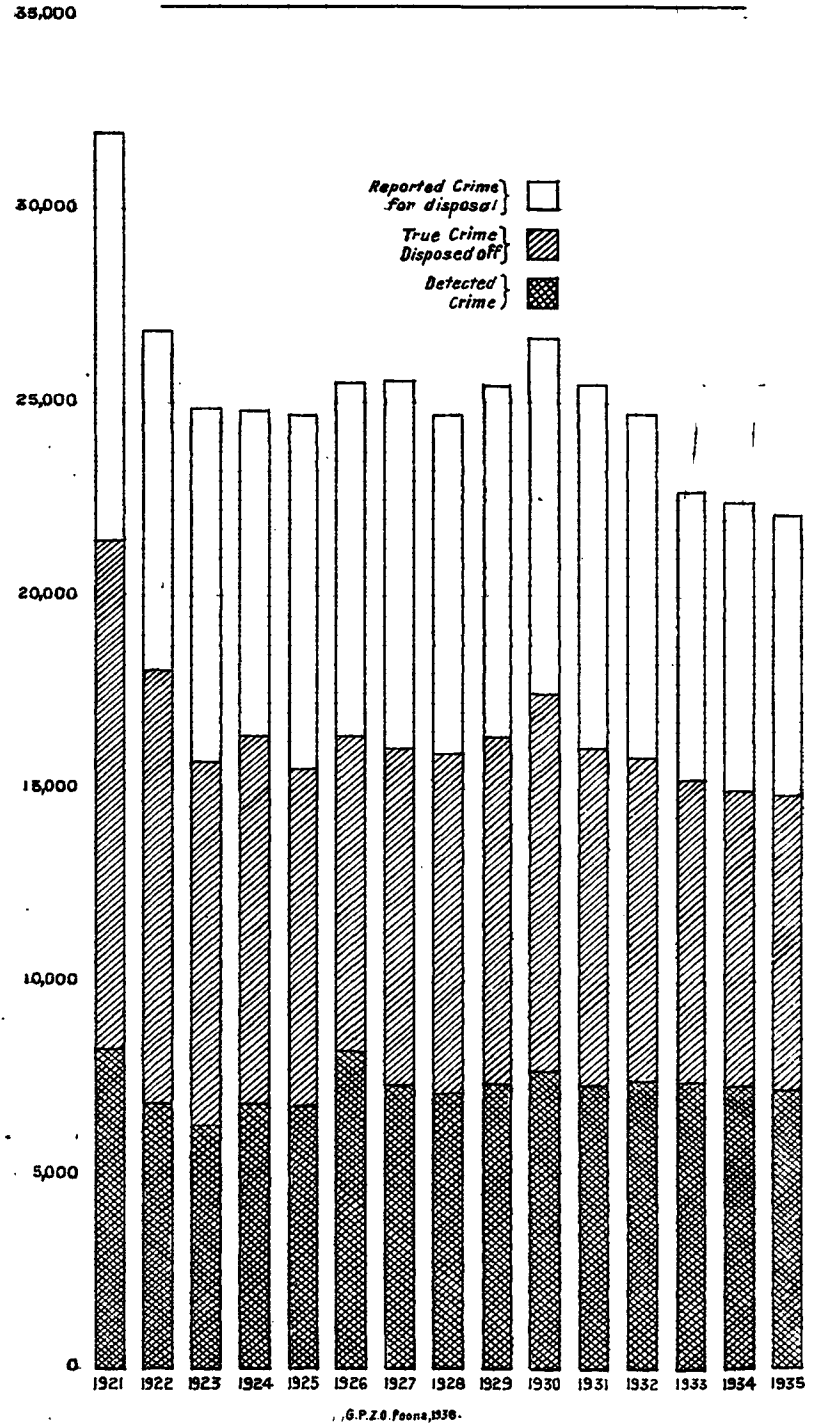
APPENDIX "A" (Referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1935.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1935. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1935	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 1935	Dacoities, 1935	Robberies, 1935	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, 1935	Thefts(including cattle thefts), 1935	Cases of receiving stolen property, 1935	Total serious crime, 1935	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·50	·02	·02	·009	·02	·27	·47	·03	·86	
2. Broach	1·06	·02	·01	·008	·01	·29	·26	·002	·64	
3. Kaira	1·28	·02	·01	·01	·01	·39	·32	·01	·80	
4. Panch Mahals	1·13	·03	·01	·03	·01	·30	·29	·02	·70	
5. Surat	·85	·02	·007	·007	·01	·18	·21	·02	·49	
6. Thana	1·36	·03	·01	·01	·04	·35	·41	·01	·89	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	3·81	·01	·01	·005	·05	1·14	1·48	·04	2·74	
8. Ahmednagar	·81	·02	·004	·006	·03	·29	·25	·01	·62	
9. East Khandesh	1·11	·01	·005	·01	·04	·40	·41	·01	·90	
10. West Khandesh	1·09	·03	·005	·01	·05	·33	·37	·01	·82	
11. Nasik	1·69	·01	·003	·02	·05	·58	·61	·01	1·31	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·38	·02	·01	·01	·03	·38	·45	·01	·93	
12. Poona	1·40	·01	·01	·004	·01	·24	·78	·03	1·03	
13. Satara	·73	·02	·005	·003	·01	·18	·26	·006	·51	
14. Sholapur	1·12	·02	·004	·01	·06	·23	·47	·01	·83	
15. Belgaum	·76	·03	·01	·006	·02	·18	·24	·01	·51	
16. Bijapur	·62	·03	·01	·004	·04	·16	·17	·01	·45	
17. Dharwar	·97	·02	·006	·003	·02	·32	·32	·03	·74	
18. Kanara	·70	·01	...	...	·004	·22	·30	·01	·56	
19. Kolaba	·50	·004	·004	·003	·01	·10	·19	·004	·32	
20. Ratnagiri	·30	·006	·0007	...	·005	·07	·12	·003	·21	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·88	·02	·007	·004	·02	·20	·38	·01	·64	
Total, for the Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·10	·02	·008	·008	·02	·28	·41	·01	·78	

Appendix 'B' referred to in para 10.

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER FROM 1921 TO 1935.



G.P.P.Z.O.Poona,1936.

APPENDIX "C" (Referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range	1934	907	578	449	...	129	178	79·28
	1935	550	271	137	...	134	124	63·61
Southern Range	1934	1,029	559	424	...	135	307	77·42
	1935	1,331	889	728	...	161	202	78·74
Total	1934	1,936	1,137	873	...	264	485	78·35
	1935	1,881	1,160	865	....	295	326	74·59

APPENDIX "D" (Referred to in paragraph 28).

Statement showing the statistics regarding the Motor Vehicles for the year 1935.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	393	1,827	223	3,067	276	182	374	432
Broach ...	20	108	24	159	17	26	25	31
Kaira ...	87	221	45	414	63	162	72	199
Panch Mahals ...	18	92	34	187	23	56	29	72
Surat ...	93	719	149	773	172	114	98	274
Thana ...	424	78	57	377	70	188	53	261
Bombay Suburban District.	211	1,148	154	667	143	135	132	197
Ahmednagar ...	118	454	156	711	172	168	165	259
East Khandesh ...	46	474	70	611	75	294	76	357
West Khandesh ...	69	375	65	447	107	176	188	191
Nasik ...	92	549	140	866	59	345	139	351
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range.	1,576	6,040	1,117	8,279	1,183	1,846	1,301	2,624
Poona ...	434	2,278	941	3,170	354	290	432	419
Satara ...	89	379	69	659	144	288	145	376
Sholapur ...	83	416	80	599	99	107	157	151
Belgaum ...	144	568	140	902	365	250	303	444
Bijapur ...	28	248	33	358	47	136	74	182
Dharwar ...	55	457	95	701	54	160	84	314
Kanara ...	17	181	35	378	65	85	76	143
Kolaba ...	26	238	69	328	108	131	96	188
Ratnagiri ...	52	212	11	419	65	164	36	281
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range.	928	4,997	1,473	7,509	1,301	1,611	1,353	2,493
Grand Total ...	2,504	11,037	2,590	15,788	2,484	3,457	2,654	5,117

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1935.	Number added during the year 1935.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	14	14	...	...	...	...	14
Bauria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	396	51	...	...	...	...	51
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	157	12	...	...	...	...	12
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	126	13	...	1	...	...	14
Bhar	1	16	...	...	...	...	16
Bhil	1,543	429	1	...	...	...	430
Chhapparband	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	1,817	233	...	...	...	...	233
Futgudi	149	2	...	...	...	...	2
Haranshikari	471	20	...	...	...	...	20
Kaikadi	135	12	17	...	...	...	29
Kammi	8	1	...	...	...	...	1
Katbu	42	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kathodi	29	5	2	...	...	...	7
Koli	123	228	1	...	...	...	229
Lamani	721	60	...	...	...	...	60
Mang	456	38	...	2	...	...	40
Mang-garudi	387	29	...	3	...	...	32
Pasi	91	187	8	...	...	...	195
Ramoshi	649	100	...	...	...	...	100
Sansia	173	40	6	...	...	...	46
Tadvi	96	47	...	...	...	...	47
Thakar	65	4	...	...	...	...	4
Vanjari	52	4	...	...	...	...	4
Waddar	162	34	...	...	...	...	34
Waghri	343	19	1	...	...	...	20
Mixed gang	89	9	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	8,305	1,609	36	6	...	...	1,651

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1935.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1935.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28	...	...	14	14	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
447	1	68	29	98	...	...	...
169	...	26	...	26	...	3	...
140	3	12	5	20	...	2	...
17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1,973	17	142	9	168	21	...	...
5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2,050	30	238	12	280	...	...	...
151	1	112	...	113	...	...	...
491	7	41	5	53	...	1	...
164	1	6	7	14	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
36	...	2	2	4	1	...	...
352	...	32	...	32	9	...	...
781	1	190	17	208	...	...	...
496	2	32	...	34	...	2	...
419	4	34	7	45	...	5	...
286	2	...	...	2	38	...	...
749	8	130	...	138	...	...	...
219	5	2	...	7	1	...	...
143	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
69	1	25	...	26	1	...	...
56	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
196	4	12	...	16	...	...	...
363	8	40	11	59	...	...	...
98	...	25	...	25	...	...	...
9,956	97	1,175	120	1,392	74	13	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 23.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	14	...	14
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Berad	...	...	...	98	349	...
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	18	...	21	47	...	122
Bhampta (Takari) ...	5	...	7	27	1	112
Bhar	...	...	2	2	15	...
Bhil	14	...	35	203	1,769	1
Chhapparband	...	...	...	2	...	3
Dharala	...	...	...	280	...	1,770
Futgudi	...	...	...	113	38	...
Haranshikari	26	...	27	80	4	407
Kaikadi	4	...	5	19	16	129
Kammi	...	...	...	...	...	9
Katbu	...	...	...	5	...	38
Kathodi	...	...	1	5	20	11
Koli	1	...	10	42	310	...
Lamani	...	...	...	208	536	37
Mang	2	...	4	38	1	457
Mang-garudi	28	...	33	78	...	341
Pasi	...	...	38	40	246	...
Ramoshi	1	...	1	139	1	609
Sansia	56	...	57	64	...	155
Tadvi	...	...	...	2	141	...
Thakar	...	...	1	27	34	8
Vanjari	...	...	...	1	...	55
Waddar	1	...	1	17	178	1
Waghri	1	...	1	60	1	302
Mixed gang	2	...	2	27	14	57
Total ...	159	...	246	1,638	3,674	4,644

I—*continued.*

population at the year 1935. Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1935.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1935.	Number apprehended during the year 1935.	Number in jail on the last day of the year 1935. For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C.T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	3	...	3	...	...
349	2	9	6	13	3	...
122	...	89	22	1	16	...
113	4	12	3	8	1	1
15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,770	11	38	15	88	13	3
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,770	4	25	84	18	19	3
38	...	3	...	4	1	...
411	10	76	18	16	4	...
145	3	9	2	8	1	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	1	9	...	6	...	...
31	3	1	...	1	1	...
310	1	2	1	15	2	...
573	1	23	5	6	3	1
458	1	7	5	13	3	2
341	13	19	2	7	5	...
246	11	5	...	...	1	...
610	2	3	1	12	3	...
155	2	35	26	4	3	...
141	...	2	...	8	2	...
42	...	1	3	10	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	5	18	5	8	3	...
303	1	12	19	17	6	...
71	...	2	...	4	...	...
8,318	75	403	217	270	90	10

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1935.	Number added during the year 1935.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	209	34	1	...	...	...	35
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	2,097	248	...	...	...	...	248
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	169	35	1	...	...	...	36
Bombay Suburban District ...	56	198	7	...	...	...	205
Ahmednagar	489	122	...	2	...	...	124
East Khandesh	766	177	...	...	...	...	177
West Khandesh	675	212	6	1	...	...	219
Nasik	541	201	3	...	...	...	204
Poona	309	77	1	1	...	...	79
Satara	1,122	137	...	...	...	...	137
Sholapur	487	14	...	2	...	...	16
Belgaum	156	44	...	...	...	...	44
Bijapur	744	26	2	...	...	...	28
Dharwar	430	84	15	...	...	...	99
Kanara	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,305	1,609	86	6	...	...	1,651

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24.)

members of criminal tribes for the year 1935.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1935.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
244	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,315	38	278	22	338	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	1	112	...	113	3	...	...
261	1	...	1	2	38	...	...
613	2	65	...	67	1	...	...
943	13	11	...	24	...	...	...
894	7	85	...	92	1	...	...
745	6	91	2	99	1	...	...
338	6	18	40	64	29	11	...
1,259	9	173	1	183	...	2	...
503	5	100	2	107	...	...	...
200	...	3	9	12	...	...	...
772	...	205	...	205	...	...	...
529	4	34	43	81	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,956	97	1,175	120	1,392	74	13	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	49	...	49	54	2	188
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	338	...	2,007
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	3	116	86	3
Bombay Suburban District ...	1	...	39	41	210	10
Ahmednagar	25	...	26	93	311	209
East Khandesh	2	...	2	26	712	205
West Khandesh	20	...	21	113	657	124
Nasik	16	...	17	116	574	55
Poona	...	...	40	104	38	246
Satara	4	...	6	189	...	1,070
Sholapur	31	...	31	138	52	313
Belgaum	9	...	9	21	147	32
Bijapur	...	...	...	205	467	100
Dharwar	2	...	3	84	418	27
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	46
Total ...	159	...	246	1,638	3,674	4,644

I-A—*continued.*

population at year 1935.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1935.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1935.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1935.	Number apprehended during the year 1935.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
190	...	42	31	4	3	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,007	5	29	98	33	25	3
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	4	...	5	2	...
220	12	7	...	4	1	...
520	6	97	27	36	14	...
917	...	12	...	26	9	1
781	17	56	1	43	4	...
629	8	26	11	28	6	2
284	9	21	...	12	2	1
1,070	3	10	6	27	6	2
365	6	43	32	17	11	...
179	1	3	1	15	1	...
567	2	37	1	5	1	...
445	6	16	9	14	5	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	1	...	...
8,318	75	403	217	270	90	10

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauri	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	...	8	70	1	27	...	7
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	19	4	4	1	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	10	13	4	...	...	...
Bhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhil	...	...	60	168	26	45	...	11
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
Dharala	...	...	13	131	7	115	...	28
Haranshikari	...	...	48	36	2	2	2	3
Hur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Futgudi	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	36	20	6	3	...	...
Kammi	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Katbu	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Katkari	...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	3	33	1	5	...	5
Lamani	...	...	12	49	4	8	2	3
Mang	...	...	29	30	8	23	1	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	29	32	1	2	...	1
Marwar Baori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	7	33	5	9	1	...
Sansi	...	...	21	18	2	...	...	1
Tadvi	...	...	3	24	...	1	...	...
Thakar	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	5
Vanjari	...	..	3	5	1	...	...	...
Wadari	...	...	6	38	1	3	...	6
Waghri	...	1	1	11	2	9	...	...
Total ...	...	3	316	753	78	257	6	70

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

of the criminal tribes for the year 1935.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually punished.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	6	...	...	6	1	10	...	...	
2	12	4	7	...	11	...	138	1	...	
7	4	20	3	2	25	...	64	...	...	
2	7	8	...	...	8	...	44	2	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	
2	27	17	64	1	82	5	426	9	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
1	6	43	36	...	79	2	382	6	1	
1	11	31	12	1	44	...	149	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	22	...	...	
...	3	36	5	1	42	...	110	3	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	
...	...	2	1	...	3	...	20	...	...	
...	4	4	7	...	11	...	62	...	...	
...	8	6	8	...	14	...	100	...	...	
5	2	2	10	...	12	1	111	4	3	
1	4	46	10	3	59	...	129	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	...	
7	9	2	9	...	11	1	83	3	2	
4	...	23	9	...	32	2	80	...	...	
...	1	...	5	...	5	...	34	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	
...	4	6	8	...	14	...	72	2	...	
...	...	5	6	...	11	1	36	...	...	
33	102	266	220	8	494	13	2,125	32	17	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	2	7	15	1	...	...	1
Broach	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	1	14	140	9	123	...	28
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	20	42	3	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	14	69	1	2	2	5
West Khandesh ...	...	...	52	80	24	38	...	5
Nasik	...	...	12	81	...	22	...	15
Poona	...	...	11	33	1	...	1	...
Satara	...	...	41	65	14	25	1	...
Sholapur	...	...	69	49	6	3	...	8
Belgaum	...	...	18	30	1	21	...	4
Bijapur	...	...	26	36	14	13	1	...
Dharwar	...	...	23	96	4	8	1	4
Kanara	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	316	753	78	257	6	70

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

of the criminal tribes for the year 1935.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually punished.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	25	...	...	25	3	54	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	6	47	42	...	89	3	414	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	1	...	9	...	28	...	...	
...	...	1	15	1	17	...	19	...	...	
4	4	14	13	1	28	...	101	4	4	
1	15	10	45	3	58	5	172	1	1	
1	6	14	13	...	27	...	233	3	3	
...	10	1	26	...	27	...	167	2	2	
6	2	10	1	...	11	...	65	...	...	
17	18	4	18	...	22	2	205	12	5	
...	19	84	19	3	106	...	260	1	1	
2	3	16	8	...	24	...	108	...	...	
1	8	10	6	...	16	...	115	...	...	
...	11	22	11	...	33	...	180	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
33	102	266	220	8	494	13	2,125	32	17	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1935 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy,	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	22	29	...	51	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	8	...	8	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	...	1	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	3	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	4	...	5	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	15	68	...	83	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	146	313	2	457	16
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	16	...	18	2
		Total ...	187	441	2	626	19
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	127	371	...	498	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	25	...	35	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	57	120	...	177	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	25	73	...	98	8
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	19	...	20	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21	107	1	127	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	24	249	...	273	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	223	754	...	977	5
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	43	...	52	4
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	158	837	4	991	24
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	166	3	202	9
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	8	...	12	1
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	59	165	...	224	5
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	49	169	3	215	11
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	83	233	...	316	1
		Total ...	869	3,339	11	4,217	72

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	12	28	3	1	32	2	1	34	...	...	...	2	...
...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	17	53	...	8	61	12	7	73	1	...	...	1	...
173	141	103	16	7	128	146	32	274	...	1	10	11	91
3	3	9	1	...	10	4	4	14	...	...	...	...	1
189	180	195	20	21	238	167	45	405	1	1	10	15	92
54	173	114	61	92	267	5	...	272	2	...	...	2	3
10	10	6	4	4	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	2
26	50	83	9	7	99	5	...	104	1	...	...	2	13
38	24	19	6	3	28	3	...	31	...	...	1	5	6
7	4	7	1	1	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
22	14	51	2	38	92	6	8	98	...	...	...	1	...
49	28	185	3	5	193	26	22	219	3	...	...	3	...
337	230	321	53	28	402	188	66	590	2	1	229	6	57
16	7	8	1	16	25	53	13	78	...	...	...	1	1
432	198	253	36	46	339	161	26	500	1	1	283	4	85
66	45	44	10	23	80	52	5	132	...	5	...	5	9
2	8	...	1	...	1	21	5	22	...	...	...	1	...
49	51	98	13	8	119	36	15	155	...	...	1	6	22
42	44	95	13	9	120	125	32	245	...	1	...	2	13
76	72	142	15	10	167	39	18	206	...	...	11	6	6
1,226	958	1,426	228	290	1,955	722	205	2,677	9	8	525	45	217

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	67	150	2	215	11
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	102	504	5	601	55
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	68	320	7	381	17
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	22	109	1	130	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made Preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	804	4,867	13	5,658	179
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	1,065	5,950	28	6,937	266
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	42	180	13	209	9
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	47	246	1	292	4
		Total ...	89	426	14	501	13
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	108	569	14	663	21
		{ ordinary	845	6,347	936	6,257	189
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	141	489	13	617	8
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	81	311	1	391	2
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	115	390	9	496	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	74	330	36	368	6
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	4	10	1	13	...
		Total ...	1,369	8,446	1,010	8,805	227
		Total of Classes I to V ...	3,599	18,602	1,065	21,136	597

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
17	49	32	14	88	135	23	...	159	4	...	...	9	3
101	125	132	20	165	322	46	14	368	...	3	...	...	37
73	60	34	20	177	238	33	5	271	...	...	...	3	12
44	19	28	9	26	64	29	10	93	...	...	...	2	7
359	644	1,184	128	3,159	4,484	303	77	4,787	2	3	80	22	53
...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
594	897	1,411	191	3,616	5,246	435	106	5,681	6	6	80	36	112
103	39	46	9	3	71	369	83	440	...	...	51	3	12
69	48	162	3	6	172	31	20	203	...	...	26	3	3
172	87	208	12	9	243	400	103	643	...	...	77	6	15
102	99	301	25	114	454	266	134	720	...	1	...	5	7
684	683	2,823	153	1,709	5,621	551	277	6,172	3	13	1	23	66
96	104	286	24	92	415	373	111	788	2	5	...	7	4
34	37	291	13	5	310	66	46	376	...	9	...	4	6
110	120	203	8	52	272	439	61	711	...	2	42	8	5
155	73	99	6	28	169	1,919	350	2,088	1	...	77	6	21
2	2	2	2	5	10	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
1,183	1,118	4,005	231	2,005	7,251	3,619	979	10,870	6	30	120	53	99
3,364	3,240	7,245	682	5,941	14,933	5,343	1,438	20,276	22	45	812	155	535

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	4	28	1	31	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	215	4	241	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	600	6,541	...	7,141	2
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	158	672	...	830	...
		Total ...	792	7,456	5	8,243	3
		Grand Total ...	*4,391	26,058	1,070	29,379	600

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1934 :—4,091 cases.

Northern Range ... +138 undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation.
Southern Range ... +162 " " " " "

Total ... +300 cases.

i.e. 4,391 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
11	7	6	2	4	13	7	...	20	...	...	...	1	1
31	33	157	3	17	181	270	240	451	...	...	3	1	5
107	503	6,327	108	85	6,520	5,887	5,201	12,407	1	3	...	54	12
28	96	573	5	128	706	260	232	966	...	...	2	19	...
177	644	7,063	118	234	7,420	6,424	5,868	13,844	1	3	5	75	18
3,541	3,884	14,308	800	6,175	22,363	11,767	7,301	34,120	23	48	817	230	553

A, Part I, for 1934:—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1935 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	4	3	...	...	6	3
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	31	39	2	...	56	35
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	4	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	...	...	...	1	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	.....	2	...	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	1	5	...	...	3	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	11	105	...	...	92	86
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	894	1,361	63	...	1,398	682
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	21	4	...	11	10
		Total ...	943	1,540	69	...	1,568	819
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	187	560	16	1	385	151
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	9	20	3	...	18	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	93	261	2	1	239	143
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	26	44	2	...	47	19
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	14	5	...	10	17
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	22	57	2	...	80	62
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	26	218	6	...	208	188
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	339	1,294	23	...	1,148	516
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	22	3	...	16	7

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	12	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	22	48	21	20	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
716	1	694	1,038	180	717	7	...	93	45	87	...	...
1	...	3	8	6	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
749	2	740	1,102	209	740	9	...	97	45	92	...	...
234	...	335	9	...	5	6	...	4	...	3	...	...
7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
96	1	98	11	...	1	2	...	12	...	7	...	...
23	...	21	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	7	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
20	...	24	28	23	5	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
632	3	481	433	101	271	3	...	28	395	11	...	...
9	...	8	49	5	43	...	...	1	...	2	...	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	228	1,113	35	...	918	358
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	86	173	27	...	139	69
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	7	18	1	...	10	3
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	106	297	18	...	271	167
23	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	57	154	1	...	168	123
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	79	237	12	...	216	145
		Total ...	1,273	4,492	156	2	3,873	1,959
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	271	367	38	3	450	188
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	123	466	37	3	372	244
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	30	125	10	...	99	44
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	11	85	4	1	54	39
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	734	2,658	116	2	2,657	1,793
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	33	4	4	...	33	22
		Total ...	1,202	3,725	211	9	3,665	2,330

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognisable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
560	6	339	414	50	299	2	...	47	394	6	...	...
70	3	91	145	12	115	1	1	...	...	9	...	...
7	...	14	49	8	35	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
114	...	96	10	5	4	...	...	18	3	11	...	...
45	...	37	260	69	149	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
71	...	81	41	20	19	...	...	7	13	6	...	...
1,914	14	1,591	1,467	298	949	20	1	122	805	75	...	...
262	...	147	167	...	92	...	...	...	6	77	3	...
128	2	146	125	22	82	1	9	11	...	...	1	...
55	2	43	64	5	57	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
16	1	35	64	9	39	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
864	11	608	758	112	546	11	...	26	164	41	...	...
11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1,335	16	979	1,180	148	817	12	9	42	170	123	6	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	54	205	4	...	250	93
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	35	269	1	...	252	180
		Total ...	89	534	5	...	502	273
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle ...	101	613	17	1	553	426
		Theft { Ordinary ...	725	4,696	101	1	4,628	3,756
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	113	379	11	...	380	315
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	105	514	13	...	539	436
36	419, 420	Cheating	127	395	9	...	378	248
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	100	408	1	...	390	166
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	32	18	...	...	38	3
		Total ...	1,303	7,023	152	2	6,906	5,350
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	4,810	17,314	593	13	16,514	10,731

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
157	...	65	916	125	738	...	...	...	102	7	...	...
72	...	49	55	28	22	...	...	2	36	3	...	...
229	...	114	971	153	760	...	...	2	138	10	...	...
127	5	131	435	178	226	3	...	9	...	15	...	...
872	19	670	1,269	476	654	5	3	13	4	34	...	...
65	10	92	504	120	306	6	1	2	...	9	...	...
103	1	53	88	63	22	4	5	5	...	5	...	...
130	7	190	733	88	565	...	...	5	55	3	...	...
224	...	115	4,947	755	3,756	...	...	2	150	10	...	...
35	...	12	33	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,556	42	1,203	8,009	1,680	5,560	18	9	36	209	81	...	...
5,783	74	4,627	12,729	2,488	8,826	59	19	299	1,367	381	6	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	1	35	1	...	22	13
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	180	1	...	176	164
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	769	7,769	33	...	7,948	7,640
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	62	627	...	...	609	582
		Total ...	892	8,611	35	...	8,755	8,399
		Grand Total ...	*5,692	25,925	628	13	25,269	19,130

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1934 :—5,637 persons.

Northern Range ... + 53 persons { −1 Erroneously added in 1934. / +17 Erroneously omitted in 1934. / +37 Concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation.

Southern Range ... + 2 persons —Difference not explained.

Total ... + 55 persons.

i.e., 5,692 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)
9	1	12	27	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	...	29	80	23	57	1	...	3	4	1	...	...
308	2	508	6,767	6,054	642	5	3	1	...	57	...	...
27	10	75	260	238	13	5	...	...	...	21	...	...
356	13	684	7,134	6,315	733	12	3	4	4	80	...	...
6,139	87	5,311	19,863	8,803	9,569	71	22	303	1,371	461	6	...

A, Part II, for 1934:—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	.....	1	1	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	52	845	897	7
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	2	19	21	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	71	188	259	10
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	18	46	64	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	33	41	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	7	8	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	55	796	851	2
		Total ...	207	1,935	2,142	21

PART I.

Bombay Presidency Proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
298	168	285	139	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	13	2	.....	.....	.....	
21	58	112	58	.....	.....	.....	
16	17	18	11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	10	30	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
11	82	716	41	.....	.....	.....	
346	344	1,176	255	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	2	2	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	2	2	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	9	54	63	17
		Total ...	9	54	63	17
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	6	6	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	164	1,781	1,945	264
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,033	10,958	11,991	1,141
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	1,197	12,746	13,943	1,405
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	32	197	229	45
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	47	288	335	58
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	221	2,019	2,240	283
		Total ...	300	2,504	2,804	386
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	8	8	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	3	3	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	145	1,028	1,173	165
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	57	252	309	37

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	34	1	11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	34	1	11	.....	.....	.....	
1	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
672	695	172	142	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,896	3,659	1,185	1,110	13	34	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,570	4,357	1,358	1,253	15	35	.....	
47	87	13	37	.....	.....	.....	
84	133	28	32	.....	.....	1	
944	679	177	157	.....	1	.....	
1,075	899	218	226	.....	1	1	
1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
391	363	72	182	.....	.....	.....	
57	106	34	75	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	336	3,870	4,206	657
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	28	660	688	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	7	8	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	53	675	728	209
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	11	28	39	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	39	115	154	13
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	59	469	528	36
		Total ...	729	7,115	7,844	1,120
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,011	81,608	84,619	221
		Total ...	3,011	81,608	84,619	221
		Grand Total ...	*5,453	105,964	111,417	3,171

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for

Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1934	...	5,913	cases.
Northern Range	...	−442	cases—difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−18	Do. do.
Total	...	−460	cases.
		i.e. 5,453	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,514	1,331	346	358	2	9	7	
22	52	605	9	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	
88	74	281	76	.....	.....	.....	
4	1	9	22	.....	.....	.....	
22	41	51	27	.....	.....	.....	
123	174	104	91	.....	.....	.....	
2,223	2,148	1,508	845	2	9	7	
5,037	3,304	73,209	2,848	1	5	.....	
5,037	3,304	73,209	2,848	1	5	.....	
14,251	11,086	77,470	5,439	18	50	8	

1934, and column 4 of this statement:—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	8	1
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	57	967	48
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	24	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	98	191	12
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	41	44	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	37	8
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	3	47	10
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	196	2,151	383
		Total ...	406	3,464	467
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	1	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	1	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	21	158	...
		Total ...	21	158	...

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency Proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	4	...	...	3	75·00	1	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1,064	115	210	411	40·49	148	180	...	...	
.....	32	...	14	15	51·72	3	...	...	...	
.....	301	11	94	121	59·60	69	6	...	2	
1	84	6	35	12	27·27	29	2	...	...	
.....	53	...	9	43	95·55	1	...	...	...	
.....	60	...	9	41	71·92	10	...	...	...	
2	2,728	22	372	2,156	85·08	174	4	...	...	
11	4,326	154	743	2,802	71·27	435	192	...	2	
.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	177	32	106	4	2·53	35	...	...	...	
2	177	32	106	4	2·53	35	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	18	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	404	3,823	26
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,700	25,880	203
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	4	...
		Total ...	3,104	29,725	229
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	41	298	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	80	405	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	644	5,119	14
		Total ...	765	5,822	15
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	72	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	3	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	352	2,159	15
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	142	689	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	818	7,676	8
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	33	509	216
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	7	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	241	1,768	55
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	11	44	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	164	406	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	63	456	5
		Total ...	1,825	13,779	301
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,335	35,417	2,994
		Total ...	3,335	35,417	2,994
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*9,456	138,366	4,006

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	11,125	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	— 1,636	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	— 33	Do. do.
Total ...	— 1,669	persons.
	i.e. 9,456	persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferrd.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	18	5	9	1	5·55	3	...	...	...	
23	4,230	549	1,986	269	6·98	391	1,035	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	28,679	3,876	13,201	2,219	8·50	3,004	6,379	...	18	
.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
127	32,931	4,430	15,200	2,489	8·30	3,398	7,414	...	18	
8	336	56	135	15	5·03	78	52	...	1	
3	483	53	264	37	9·11	64	65	...	5	
5	5,772	423	3,763	364	7·09	518	704	1	5	
11	6,591	532	4,162	416	7·12	660	821	1	11	
.....	72	...	68	...	...	1	3	...	...	
.....	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
3	2,523	386	1,070	105	4·82	419	543	...	1	
13	819	138	247	111	16·08	179	144	...	4	
49	8,453	1,197	3,844	600	7·80	910	1,902	...	...	
.....	758	...	103	641	88·41	9	5	...	...	
.....	9	...	2	6	75·00	1	...	...	...	
2	2,052	756	261	760	41·91	258	17	...	1	
1	54	4	1	11	25·00	36	2	...	...	
.....	570	25	142	207	50·98	138	58	...	...	
.....	524	52	192	107	23·21	91	82	...	...	
68	15,837	2,559	5,930	2,548	10·99	2,044	2,756	...	6	
1,163	90,583	1,444	5,915	76,238	86·23	3,155	3,831	...	82	
1,163	90,583	1,444	5,915	76,238	86·23	3,155	3,831	...	82	
1,382	150,446	9,151	32,056	84,497	59·34	9,728	15,014	1	119	

†Part II, for the year 1934 and column 4 of this Statement:—
of Statement B—Part II for 1934.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1935.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3,163	1,641	51·88	4,03,965	82,506	24·10
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	248	...	.....	17,407	...
(*c*) Other thefts	4,964	3,016	60·75	2,15,805	93,943	51·80
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	256	151	58·98	29,636	7,257	27·34
(*b*) Other Robbery	225	117	52·00	32,695	7,023	32·16
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	266	178	66·91	20,779	9,314	54·68
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	52	24	46·15	20,179	10,585	23·40
Total ...	8,926	5,375	60·21	7,22,059	2,27,035	52·19
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	4	2	50·00	1,355	410	30·25
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	22	12	54·54	3,093	518	16·74
Total ...	26	14	53·84	4,448	928	20·86

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,25,003	Rs. 46,075	36·85

(2) Rs. 3,135 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 22,295 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1935 in 536 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1935 is Rs. 65,573.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1935 in 1,377 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,34,994.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1935 in 867 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 76,914.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	2	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	..	1	3	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	...	2	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	...	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total N. R. ...	...	12	3	7	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	2	2	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	1	1	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	...	2	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	...	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total S. R. ...	...	10	5	7	24	36

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1935.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	4	340	...	5	1,215	...	25	1,689
11	...	101	...	...	390	...	...	507
27	...	210	...	...	752	...	...	999
11	...	109	...	...	451	...	...	576
15	...	135	...	2	590	...	8	757
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	713
13	1	114	...	...	312	...	...	445
25	1	164	...	...	616	...	...	812
32	...	215	...	...	702	...	...	958
21	...	163	...	...	548	...	...	737
31	1	225	...	...	835	...	...	1,104
18	2	146	...	...	396	...	...	570
265	9	2,105	...	7	7,316	...	33	9,822
40	18	381	...	1	1,149	...	6	1,608
30	...	201	...	...	687	...	...	925
24	2	188	...	...	751	...	...	974
26	1	165	...	...	573	...	...	764
22	...	166	...	...	537	...	...	731
35	...	197	...	...	769	...	...	1,009
15	...	144	...	...	407	...	...	572
13	...	101	...	...	347	...	...	467
14	...	132	...	...	437	...	...	583
24	11	177	...	...	586	...	...	810
243	32	1,842	...	1	6,243	...	6	8,449

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,147·27
	Total N. R. ...	...	...	...	36,554 sq. miles 1,147·27 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,592
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,805 sq. miles 1,876 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police: To area.	Proportion of Police: To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. *i.e.*, column 7 *minus* column 29 of Statement A, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2·36	609	2,560	1·56
334,170	68,806	9	11	3·12	659	557	1·09
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·61	742	1,207	1·20
454,526	54,758	8	18	2·80	789	597	1·08
693,613	98,936	10	9	2·23	916	1,164	1·53
836,625	119,001	16	26	4·89	1,166	1,659	2·31
179,524	70,377	6	7	0·36	403	764	1·71
988,206	98,660	17	15	8·18	1,217	1,005	1·23
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·79	1,258	1,602	1·67
771,794	76,856	14	22	7·31	1,047	974	1·32
1,000,048	156,408	29	20	5·36	905	1,978	1·79
.....	.....	11	11	2·01	.....	650	1·19
8,205,959	1,457,525	183	185	3·95 Sq. miles. 2·01 Railway miles.	835	14,747	1·60
1,169,798	256,003	25	33	3·32	727	2,219	1·38
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·28	1,273	951	1·02
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·69	900	1,368	1·91
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	5·88	1,409	935	1·22
869,220	101,194	16	29	7·75	1,189	824	1·12
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·54	1,092	1,593	1·57
417,835	36,377	12	16	6·92	730	317	0·55
628,721	45,363	10	14	4·73	1,346	522	1·11
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·92	2,215	424	0·72
.....	.....	13	22	2·31	.....	1,095	1·35
8,624,711	1,085,866	167	184	5·21 sq. miles. 2·31 Ry. miles.	1,020	10,748	1·27

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Police Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	3	...	11
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	4	2	2	5
	Total ...	4	4	4	5	2	17
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*12	*19	56	87
Temporary and additional Police.	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 61 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 16 on leave, deputation, etc., and 6 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. *v. s.* increased from 113 in 1934 to 115 in 1935, due to the creation of two new appointments of District

There has been a net decrease of 5 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 39, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—continued.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	56
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	28
25	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	83
533	41	3,970	...	8	13,559	...	39	†18,354
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	9	...	...	...

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

these, there are 19 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 7 in Western India States and among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 115, for the Bombay Presidency as a whole. The sanctioned strength of the I. P. Cadre has been Superintendent of Police.

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	94,64,722	8,555	*94,68,277	76,359 sq. miles. 3,023·27 Ry. miles
Temporary and additional Police.	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1935-36 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,41,672

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statement A, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,880,670	2,543,391	349	369	4·49 Sq: miles. 2·19 Rly. miles	917	25,495	1·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the scriptory Staff.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,585	46	1,572	73	477	47
	2. Broach	15	491	15	489	...	209	13
	3. Kaira	34	962	31	942	40	513	30
	4. Panch Mahals	15	560	12	543	40	275	13
	5. Surat	20	735	18	711	11	276	19
	6. Thana	24	693	22	689	...	396	22
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	18	426	18	425	...	108	17
	8. Ahmednager	30	780	29	773	...	440	28
	9. East Khandesh	38	917	33	889	...	435	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	711	22	696	40	338	23
	11. Nasik	41	1,060	38	1,052	40	468	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	542	21	530	...	170	25
	Total, N. R. ...	338	9,462	305	9,311	244	4,105	310
Southern Range.	13. Poona	66	1,537	58	1,521	8	576	62
	14. Satara	35	888	32	866	40	355	33
	15. Sholapur	32	939	30	937	40	419	30
	16. Belgaum	33	728	30	720	...	419	30
	17. Bijapur	27	703	27	699	...	356	25
	18. Dharwar	41	966	38	962	40	361	33
	19. Kanara	20	551	19	542	...	302	18
	20. Kolaba	18	448	14	442	...	253	16
	21. Ratnagiri	18	569	17	561	40	277	17
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	763	44	760	...	150	41
	Total, S. R. ...	335	8,092	309	8,010	168	3,468	310

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1935.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	2	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	7	153	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6
...	11	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	2	139	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	983	46	976	113	355	292
	2. Broach	...	135	15	324	75	54	57
	3. Kaira	...	233	31	485	38	72	90
	4. Panch Mahals	...	336	12	213	22	60	113
	5. Surat	1	431	18	514	56	109	249
	6. Thana	...	269	22	510	62	78	173
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	213	18	353	21	32	148
	8. Ahmednagar	...	269	29	551	23	72	136
	9. East Khandesh	...	412	33	672	44	106	221
	10. West Khandesh	...	370	22	565	39	47	215
	11. Nasik	...	319	38	923	52	76	267
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	443	21	509	30	65	211
	Total, N. R. ...	1	4,473	305	6,050	570	1,126	2,170
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	839	58	1,131	71	164	531
	14. Satara	...	411	32	701	42	110	261
	15. Sholapur	...	533	30	664	42	86	411
	16. Belgaum	...	224	30	571	41	38	158
	17. Bijapur	...	565	27	570	20	61	178
	18. Dharwar	...	681	38	749	44	64	276
	19. Kanara	...	197	19	397	31	50	144
	20. Kolaba	...	155	14	259	27	26	144
	21. Ratnagiri	...	247	17	475	36	53	123
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways. ...	...	680	44	746	47	120	314
	Total, S. R. ...	...	4,531	309	6,263	401	772	2,539

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
206	353	22	19	2	22	...	12	34·22	·09	·74	18
59	24	26	13	...	3	...	1	64·82	·17	·20	2
38	84	24	6	...	2	1	3	89·71	·24	·31	23
58	182	18	6	...	3	...	4	35·65	·66	·70	20
120	46	33	8	...	5	...	6	33·05	2·91	·84	26
186	56	27	5	...	2	...	7	154·25	·14	·97	6
168	60	13	4	...	2	1	1	13·75	1·71	·23	1
91	310	17	...	...	3	...	6	33·84	3·63	·77	8
160	418	46	1	...	...	...	2	19·80	·40	·21	33
120	122	22	3	1	...	...	5	17·67	2·91	·71	18
321	111	43	11	1	2	...	3	91·06	·25	·28	11
56	27	20	7	...	10	...	3	61·99	·92	·54	18
1,633	1,788	311	83	4	54	2	53	...	...	...	184
277	104	42	6	11	13	...	15	14·34	·26	·93	24
183	121	32	1	1	3	1	3	15·35	·37	·33	25
116	97	17	9	...	5	...	4	196·59	·51	·41	4
135	168	35	2	1	2	...	3	70·46	·19	·04	11
106	169	10	...	...	3	...	7	11·29	·53	·96	4
202	184	20	...	4	1	1	9	99·64	·27	·94	7
60	113	30	1	...	1	...	3	305·16	·84	·55	10
94	50	21	4	2	1	...	4	135·29	·37	·87	10
56	147	12	2	1	...	...	5	88·23	1·17	·86	9
103	49	17	9	3	2	...	1	77·57	1·20	·13	4
1,332	1,222	236	34	23	31	2	54	...	...	...	103

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	16	29	13	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	10	6	10	6	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	44	22	39	19	2	105	52
	Grand Total ...	717	17,576	653	17,340	414	7,678	672

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	9	292	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	13

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	69	29	18	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	10	6	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	69	39	19	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1	9,073	653	12,932	971	1,893	4,709

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			Number of vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2,865	3,010	547	117	27	85	4	107	...	...	...	300

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and constables should be shown as men.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

T Bk K 9—13

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